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WASHINGTON.

Some of Colonel Forney's Reasons for Resigning His Collectorship.

Good Prospect of the House Amnesty Bill Passing the Senate.

A Favorable Report Expected Relative to the Illinois Two Per Cent Claim.

Schemes of Speculators to Obtain Lands in the Indian Territory.

Cartridges Made for the French in United States Arsenals During the Late War.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Judge Wilson, of Indiana, of the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the Governors of Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio, asking that the 2 per cent claim for the sale of public lands might be at once adjusted, in a speech has foreshadowed the report from the Committee, which will be favorable to the payment. Judge Wilson went over the whole legal ground of the case, and showed that the Government had not as yet complied with the laws so far as the States named are concerned. Judge Wilson has gained high standing among his associates on this Committee, and the report, when made, will carry much weight in the House.

FORNEY.

The resignation of Collector Forney excites great comment here. The first difference between Forney and the President arose from representations to the former that he was expected in his newspaper to oppose McClure strongly, and support Gray in the late contest in Philadelphia. This Forney absolutely refused to do in the style it was demanded that he should. Those who were in consultation with Collector Forney while here give out that his resignation indicates open hostility to General Grant on the part of one class of Pennsylvania politicians.

THE INDIAN LANDS.

The most numerous lobby that has gathered for any single purpose in Washington for a long time is now here, working to dispossess the Indians of their lands in their Territory. The whole movement is in the interest of railroads and land speculators. Various schemes are proposed. One of the shrewdest has just been exposed by General Shanks, of Indiana, in his Committee on Indian Affairs, charged with the general investigation of these matters. The bills in question propose to make the Indians citizens. The point is this: that if they become citizens the title to their lands, as now held, would become null and void under the peculiar terms of the deed by which the lands were conveyed to them upon their settlement in the Indian Territory.

CLOTHING FRAUDS.

In the summer of 1868 the Departments were furnished with information of extensive frauds on the Government by a prominent and wealthy Boston firm, who, during the war, manufactured clothing, both in New York and Boston, making false tax returns to the Revenue Department. The Secretary of the Treasury detailed the Chief Clerk of one of the Auditors to investigate the matter. About the first week in July he visited New York and Boston, and after procuring sufficient evidence, in the shape of affidavits, &c., returned to Washington to report. By searching the records of the Treasury Department, it seems that the report was never made. The Boston firm secured the influence of a member of Congress, and one or two Government officials, and succeeded in stopping further action. An investigation now in progress promises to open the case to the public. It is reported that the same parties are largely indebted to the Quartermaster's Department.

PATENT CLAIM.

Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren has laid a claim before each house for the amount due from the Government to her late husband for the use of guns upon which he had a patent. This claim was fully recognized by the Navy Department, but previous to the Admiral's death he had made no collections.

A FRENCH INQUIRY.

Despatches from Paris, printed yesterday, stating that a Committee of the French Assembly has asked the United States to furnish certain evidence relating to sales of arms to the French Government during the late war, has caused a good deal of comment here. The late reply from the Ordnance Department to a resolution of the Senate, shows that Remington & Sons, known as agents of the French Government, bought 50,000 Springfield rifled muskets, 4,577 Remington carbines, 17,500,000 Spencer cartridges, paying for all $1,280,000. Numerous contracts for arms were made through the Consul General at New York, and he has lately been tried for fraud in connection therewith. It further appears that, before the French Court which tried the Consul, statements were furnished in evidence which it was claimed, were furnished Remington by the United States Ordnance Office in the shop estimates for arms, to enable Remington to settle his account with the French Government. To this evidence the friends of the Consul strongly objected, and questioned its accuracy. The information here is that after the sentence of the Consul General, the matter came up before an investigating committee of the French Assembly, and hence the request to our Government to furnish the information, the request being based upon the belief that the abstracts of estimates furnished were incorrect. The French authorities have become convinced that glaring frauds exist somewhere on this side of the water, and the purpose of the present investigation is to trace the matter. Some time since representations were made to the Ordnance Department by the French authorities concerning the matter, and one of these communications contains the following copy of a letter from Remington to show that the French were informed that our Government was allowing ammunition to be manufactured at its works for the French:

NEW YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

To Jules Lecesn, President of the Commission Armement:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have received your telegrams of the 10th and 11th, ordering the number of batteries to be reduced in number to fifty, and informing me of instructions to the Consul regarding the last credit to him of 3,000,000 francs, although at the time of the receipt of the telegram I had bought the whole number, 100, and had paid the advance required of $500,000. The Government very unwillingly reduced the number to fifty, regarding the purchase of Springfields, I am sorry to say that the greatest number we may hope to get will not, I fear, exceed 40,000. The Government has never made but about 75,000 all told, and 40,000 is the greatest number they think it prudent to spare. I may be able to procure more, depending upon an exchange of our arms at some future time for the number of breech-loading Springfields over and above the 40,000 they are willing to let go, with the very friendly feeling I find to aid France. I hope to be able to procure more cartridges, for these 40,000 will, in a great measure, require to be made as the Government have but about 3,000,000 on hand; but the Government has consented to allow the requisite number of four hundred for each gun to be made, and the cartridge works have had orders given yesterday to increase their production to the full capacity of the works. This question of making cartridges at the Government works was a difficult one to get over. The price the Government will charge for the guns and cartridges will be "blank," or as near that as possible.

(Signed) S. REMINGTON.

It is expected that the matter will be presented in the Senate to-morrow.

WISHES TO BE EXCUSED.

Judge Ewing, of Cincinnati, has requested to be excused from the unpleasant duty of investigating Bateman's affairs.

FORNEY AGAIN.

Before leaving to-night Forney gave his friends the following, among other reasons, for resigning: He feels that it is time to cry halt once more to desperate men who are trying to use the name of General Grant to keep them in or help them to offices. He believes in the conciliation of the old dissatisfied anti-slavery leaders of the country. He pleads for good relations between Grant and Sumner, between Grant and Greeley, Grant and Fenton, and insists that what Mr. Lincoln did with men dissatisfied with his Administration, General Grant ought to do with men dissatisfied with him.

[To the Associated Press.]

AMNESTY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Some Southern Senators, friends of amnesty, express themselves confident of the passage of the House Amnesty bill, now lying on the Senate table. While they anticipate that Senator Sumner will again offer his Civil Rights amendment, there will be found in the Senate a sufficient number to vote on the amendment as not germane to the bill, and so defeat it by a strict party vote. Having made their record on that question, which was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President, they say its further consideration is useless, as the Amnesty bill, which requires a two-thirds vote, cannot be passed with such encumbrances. The Sumner amendment out of the way, the bill, doubtless, can secure the requisite number of votes to pass it. The friends of amnesty are in high spirits at the prospect of success.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

General Banks has been much annoyed by the repetition of reports that he is to succeed Minister Curtin at St. Petersburg. He authorizes a positive denial of their truth, and says he has no wish to leave this country and the position he now occupies.

THE LATE GENERAL ANDERSON.

General Jeff C. Davis and General S. W. Crawford, two of the surviving officers of the Fort Sumter command, have left Washington for Baltimore to join the escort of the remains of General Anderson, and will proceed with them to West Point.

IRON SHIP-BUILDING.

The bill presented by Secretary Boutwell to the House Committee on Commerce, giving bounties to encourage iron ship-building, &c., as a means of reviving American commerce, is fully endorsed by Secretary Robeson, as his measure meets with little favor, and there is little prospects of its becoming a law.

NAVAL.

The United States steamer Iroquois, now fitting out at Philadelphia, mounts six guns, and will probably be assigned to the East India squadron.

APPOINTMENT.

The President has appointed Sayles J. Bowen, ex-Mayor of Washington, Minister to Ecuador.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE WAR SPIRIT.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The Catholic Irish of this and adjoining cities are intensely excited over the troubles with England, and seem confident there will be war. They are very anxious that there shall be, and are delighted with the idea. Fenian circles have been holding tumultuous meetings, passing violent resolutions, and pledging themselves to stand by their adopted country through thick and thin. They declare they can raise at least one hundred thousand men in and about here within sixty days after the war is declared. Half a dozen Americans familiar with the sea have made arrangements to fit out privateers from this port at once in the event of hostilities beginning. It is believed that fifty privateers would leave here in two months, as there is any amount of capital and any number of sailors for such enterprises, which are extremely popular in this community.

[To the Associated Press.]

CATHOLIC PASTORAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The pastoral of Bishop Bayley, of Newark, urges all Catholics to keep out of the International Society; and says the public schools of Jersey are virtually Protestant schools, to which it is impossible for Catholics to send children.

THE LATE ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING.

It is stated that the London *Tablet* announced, the very morning of his death, that Archbishop Spaulding was to be made a Cardinal.

A PROTEST

has been made to the Board of Audit against the payment of a claim, amounting to $285,000, for brass meters, on the alleged grounds that there was fraud in the contract, and the poisonous qualities of the material.

THE BLOSSOM CLUB

is embarrassed by the fact that $7,000 to $8,000 of its funds were in the Bowling Green Savings Bank. The late Treasurer of the Club, however, promises to make good the deficiency within two weeks.

GERMAN CELEBRATION.

A large number of enthusiastic Germans celebrated to-night the anniversary of the first compulsory payment by the City of Paris to the German army at Versailles.

KILLS HER LANDLORD.

An Irishwoman named Mary Holland, killed her landlord, John Klump, at 504 East Seventeenth street, last evening, in a dispute over his his regulations concerning chopping wood, by striking him on the head with a hatchet. She was arrested, and claims that he first seized her by the hair and dragged her some distance.

BAR-ROOM MURDER.

John Henry, a bar-tender, was fatally shot last night in a lager beer saloon, on Sixth avenue, by Charles Garvin who was arrested with his accomplice, Thomas Bennet, who drew a revolver upon George Henry, proprietor of the establishment.

DIED.

The wife of Chancellor Zabriski, of New Jersey, died yesterday.

JERSEY ITEMS.

The Hudson County, Jersey, Grand Jury has indicted three Inspectors of Election for signing a false certificate, by which Dennis Reardon, Republican, was declared chosen to the Legislature.

The people of Paterson, N. J., are calling on Mayor Tuttle to resign, on account of alleged complicity in frauds on the Treasury.

CONKLIN GOING ABROAD.

Conklin, the defaulting Treasurer of the Market Savings Bank, left Toronto, last Monday, for Montreal, Halifax, and South America.

BURNED TO DEATH.

The son and daughter of Mrs. Thomas, aged 21 and 12, perished in the fire in the First Ward of Scranton yesterday. The family were recently from Wales.

SILK WEAVERS' MEMORIAL.

A mass meeting of silk weavers, last evening, agreed to memorialize Congress against a reduction of the tariff on imported silk goods.

REFORM RECOMMENDED.

The sub-Committee has made a report to the Committee of Seventy, showing vast increase in the last few years in the legal expenses of the city in opening streets, etc., and recommending immediate legislation to reform a system so liable to abuse.

Ira Cady was robbed in a Fourth avenue car, last night, of papers valued at $5,000 and $100 in money.

ILLINOIS.

Killed on the Track—Opposition to the Temperance Law.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., Feb. 11.—An unknown man was run over near the depot, Saturday night, by an incoming train, on the Hanibal & St. Joe Railroad, and instantly killed. He was frightfully mutilated, his head and limbs being severed from his body, and scattered along the track. He was about 40 years of age, with light brown hair, and sandy whiskers. The Coroner's inquest, which was held to-day, failed to identify him.

The brewers and liquor-dealers of this city have organized a society for the purpose of opposing the new Temperance law. The opponents of the measure are nearly all confined to this class.

There is great rejoicing here over the announcement in Saturday's TRIBUNE that the Committee had agreed to the bill authorizing the erection of a Post Office at this point.

A citadel of Knights of Carthage was organized here last night with G. M. Evatt as C. G.

MICHIGAN.

Call for an Extra Session of the Legislature—Election Ordered.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Feb. 11.—Detroit papers will to-morrow publish proclamation of Governor Baldwin, ordering an extra session of the Legislature, for March 13th, to reapportion the State into nine Congressional districts, and to act on such other matters as may be laid before it.

By special message the Governor has also directed special elections to be held on March 6th, to fill the following Legislative vacancies: State Senator from Macomb County, *vice* Gilbert Hathway, deceased; Representative from Bay County, *vice* W. K. Bates, resigned; Representative from the Second District, Genesee County, *vice* J. J. Phillips, deceased; Representative from Third District Jackson County, *vice* John Langdon, deceased.

LOUISIANA.

Steamboat Collision—The Grand Duke's Movements.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 11.—The steamer Ouachita River, with 1,600 bales of cotton, collided with the steamer Richmond, hence at Twelve Mile Point, early this morning. The Sabine sunk in a few minutes. The Richmond was considerably damaged but rendered all the assistance possible, taking all the passengers and some three hundred bales of cotton off the Sabine. The Sabine will probably prove a total loss. The Richmond was so badly damaged that she had to return to this city for repairs.

The James Howard, with the Ducal party, is at Carrollton. She will come down to the city at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—7 p. m.—The low barometer in Alabama will probably move to the east, and then to the northeast, with increasing southeast winds and rain, by Monday morning, from Florida to North Carolina. A falling barometer and threatening weather will extend over the Middle and Eastern States, with rain in Western Pennsylvania and New York. The small area of rising barometer will extend Monday eastward over Illinois, Michigan, and Indiana, followed by a falling barometer, southerly winds, and threatening weather to the westward of these States. Brisk northwest winds will probably prevail from Northern Florida westward, and southeast winds from South Carolina southward.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week numbered 183.

—The Governor of Virginia has commuted the sentence of Woods Ruffin, the negro to have been hanged on Friday for the murder of Lewis Schwartz, to life imprisonment.

—Captain J. B. R. Cooper, who settled in California in 1829, and was once an Admiral of the Mexican Navy, died on the 10th inst., in San Francisco.

—Mrs. Patrick Gormly, of Columbus, O., a much-respected lady, aged 65 years, fell down stairs on the 10th inst., bursting a blood-vessel in the brain, and died in three hours.

—Colonel James T. Bramlette, son of ex-Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, died at his father's residence in Louisville last night, aged 34. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry during the early part of the war, and a member of the Legislature in 1863. His mother is now lying very low, and is not expected to recover.

—On Saturday, the tools at a gas well being bored for the County Infirmary at Erie, Pa., struck a tremendous vein of gas, which took fire, and burned Mr. William Bell very badly, and perhaps fatally. The derrick and engine-house were burned, and the flames at the well had not been extinguished up to last night.

—Rev. John Seyes, D. D., died at his residence in Springfield, O., on the 9th inst., aged 75. He was many years Resident Minister at Liberia from the United States; also, a missionary in West Africa. He made ten voyages between this country and Africa prior to his final return in 1870. Funeral next Tuesday.

—The controversy about old razors in Ohio has drawn out a gentleman in Penfield, who vouches for an instrument which has done good service for ninety-eight years.

FOREIGN.

No New Developments Regarding the Alabama Claims Question.

Elections in Progress to Fill Vacancies in the French Assembly.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The *Observer* says no answer is yet received from Washington to Earl Granville's communication concerning the Alabama claims. It is expected that the reply will not express a positive opinion on the question of indirect damages, but will urge that the point be referred to the Geneva Board of Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—There are no new developments relative to the Treaty of Washington, although, as has been already stated, our Government is not disposed to modify its statement of the case. No formal reply can be made to Lord Granville's note to General Schenck until the text is received, which is expected near the close of this week.

There has been much interest but no marked excitement at the position of affairs, nor apprehension that even should England recede from the treaty results would follow more serious in their consequences than existed before it was negotiated. Nothing has even been hinted in official circles about strengthening our national defences to meet a possible contingency, and no one has publicly expressed an opinion that such measures would be necessary.

It is reported in Executive quarters that our Government is willing to abide by the result of the tribunal of arbitrators in all matters submitted to them, and will expect a corresponding degree of good faith on the part of the British Government.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The elections to fill vacant seats in the Assembly have commenced in the Provinces. In Corsica, where trouble was apprehended, the voting is going on quietly.

There is much agitation in Rouen and other cities against the proposal made in the Assembly to tax commercial transactions.

Petitions have been presented in the Assembly from Normandy in favor of the taxation of raw materials.

Muscat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a deputation who waited on him for the purpose of securing the aid of the Government in the movement to relieve France from the occupation of the Germans, said France could not officially give its concurrence, because the Germans, fearing that anticipating payment might indicate an intention on the part of the French to have their revenge, the Germans might insist on occupying the departments for the stipulated time.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The South American war steamer has arrived with dates from Rio Janeiro to Jan. 22.

The distinguished Brazilian statesman, Viscount Itaboahy, is dead.

The recent outbreak of fanaticism in the town of Sundi, in the Argentine States, resulted in a fearful massacre. The Janchos, excited to frenzy by a man named Salume, made a sudden attack on the foreigners. The latter, taken by surprise, were unable to defend themselves, and before the authorities could stop the slaughter thirty-six were killed. The assassins were then attacked by the troops. They fled, but were surprised, and sixteen shot and twenty-four taken prisoners.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 11.—General Sherman and Lieutenant Grant are expected here to-day, to remain about ten days. They then proceed to Naples, where they will re-embark on the United States fleet, under Admiral Alden.

The Mazzinians made a public demonstration to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the proclamation of the Roman Republic. The proceedings were orderly, and there was no attempt to interfere with them by the authorities.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Feb. 11.—It is probable that the Radicals will refuse to vote in the forthcoming elections for the Cortes.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NO QUORUM.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 10.—The Senate had no session this afternoon, and the House performed its usual Saturday afternoon farce. There was no quorum present, of course, and, therefore, a rather important bill in relation to the County Courts was taken up, and an attempt was made to shove it trough, while the majority were away. As usual, there was noise, rioting, and confusion. Points of order were raised at the rate of three a minute. The majority of the Cook County delegation were generally on the floor at the same moment, and there were never less than five men speaking at any one time. There were personal explanations, criticisms of the Judiciary Committee and defence of its conduct. Constitutional questions were raised and left unsettled. It was hinted that gray hairs and advanced years, while they did not endow certain members with wisdom, saved them from getting thrashed. One member said that another was no gentleman, and that one said the other did not know what a gentleman was. Two or three Senators were present, and appeared to enjoy the play. The galleries were fairly full. The curtain fell at 5 o'clock, the performance to recommence at half-past 2 next Saturday afternoon.

MINES.

The various bills relating to the protection of coal miners have been made a special order for Thursday. Legislation on this point is required by the Constitution, but although bills on this subject were introduced last winter, nothing has yet been done concerning them. Mr. Miller, of St. Clair, whose constituency embraces a great number of mines, took a favorable opportunity this morning, and has secured a hearing for the class he partly represents.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE FARCE.

Another attempt will be made Monday or Tuesday to get rid of the Committee of the Whole, but it will fail, since the majority think that Committee so essential to prevent hasty legislation. How effective it is, yesterday's and to-day's proceedings show. The bill relating to the practice in courts of record and the chancery practice were taken out of the Committee of the Whole before they had been considered there, and then were passed without consideration in the House, probably because they ought to have been considered in Committee. The rules require a bill to be read by clauses, in the Committee and in the House. Therefore it is read in neither. Between two stools one comes to the ground. These two important bills, affecting so seriously the practice in our Courts, have been passed without consideration, by virtue of the rules of the House.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The action of the Republican caucus taken last night, in making the Congressional Districts, is not quite satisfactory, especially to the Representatives from Lee County, which is linked to Rock Island, instead of remaining with Jo Daviess and Stephenson. There is also some question whether a mistake has not been committed in trying to make too many Republican Districts in Egypt, and spreading a certain amount of butter over too much bread. It is claimed that this plan gives the Republicans fifteen members and the Democrats four. The Democrats seem to look on it with favor, for they incline to the belief that it will give them six. The District composed of Monroe, St. Clair, Macoupin, and Madison, though called Republican, is not to be relied upon, nor is the Alexander District so sure unless a good Republican is nominated.

Regular Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

Called to order at 10 a. m.

ABSENT.

Messrs. Dore, Epler, Jewett, Kerr, Lanning, McNulta, Vaughan, Voris, Woodard.

PRACTICE IN COURTS OF RECORD.

Senate bill 121, relating to practice in courts of record, having been reported from the House as passed with amendments, was, on motion of Mr. UNDERWOOD, taken up.

SURVEY OF TOWNSHIPS.

Mr. ALEXANDER, on leave, called up Senate bill 339, relating to the permanent survey of townships, which was read a third time and passed—yeas, 30; nays, none.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

Mr. DAGGETT, from the Committee on Canals, to whom had been referred the report of the Canal Commissioners, reported the same back with recommendation that it lie on the table and 2,500 copies be printed.

Mr. STREVELL moved to amend by printing only 500 copies. The printing bill was becoming enormous.

Mr. DAGGETT hoped the amendment would not be adopted. The importance of the measure demanded publicity.

Mr. LANGLEY favored printing 2,500, which was adopted.

JURISDICTION OF JUSTICES.

Mr. BUSH, on leave, introduced a bill to increase the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates in cases of misdemeanor. Ordered to a second reading.

ROAD AND BRIDGE BILL.

Consideration of the Senate Road and Bridge bill was, on motion of Mr. NICHOLSON, resumed, the amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

COUNTY CONVICTS.

Mr. SOLOMON called up the bill giving County Boards the control of county convicts, and to provide work-houses for their employment, and some debate occurred on the first section, as to whether it did not take them from the control of the Sheriff, who was responsible for them.

Mr. PIERCE thought that a strict construction of the first section would take such convicts from the control of Sheriffs, who by law are responsible for them.

Mr. SOLOMON explained that no such entire transfer of responsibility was contemplated, in which view Mr. FULLER concurred.

Mr. WHITING raised the question as to whether the fourth section, in the use of the terms "County Board" and "said Board," in limiting their application to County Commissioners and Supervisors, did not leave out such counties as might have the proper power vested in a County Court.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved its reference to the Senator from Macoupin (Mr. Solomon), who immediately reported an amendment removing the difficulties complained of, which was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported on the bill for the completion of the Southern Normal University, and on the resolution authorizing the sale of Carbondale lands by the Governor, to aid in finishing said building.

Mr. EDDY, from the Judiciary Committee, reported by bill in relation to divorce, alimony, and maintenance in certain cases of bigamy.

SCHOOL BILL.

On motion of Mr. FLAGG, the Senate School bill was postponed as the special order to Tuesday next, at 10 a. m., and to be continued from day to day until disposed of.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill relating to boundary lines of counties, which was read the first time and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. FLAGG introduced a bill to provide for the establishment of County Industrial Schools. Read a first time and referred.

Adjourned to Monday at 10 a. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Mr. RICE, of Peoria, offered an amendment to the rules, in order to get rid of the Committee of the Whole.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

Mr. VENNUM offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Contingent Expenses to terminate the leases of committee-rooms, and to discharge committee clerks by Feb. 15.

The resolution was adopted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bills on the subject of the protection of coal miners were made a special order for Thursday morning.

The Chancery Practice act was read the third time.

Mr. PHELPS moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of the Whole, since it had never been considered there, or in the House.

Mr. NEECE supported the motion, seeing some very objectionable things in the bill, and several radical changes in chancery practice.

Mr. ROOT also favored the motion.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) said he would vote against the bill if not fairly considered.

The motion to recommit was lost. The bill was passed—yeas, 105; nays, —.

COUNTY COURTS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to define the powers, duties, and jurisdiction of County Courts.

Mr. DWIGHT did not think the bill at all needed.

Messrs. HERDMAN and FREW thought its passage was imperatively demanded by the people.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

COUNTY COURT BILL.

In the afternoon the consideration of the County Court bill was resumed, no quorum being present. Jurisdiction in civil cases was reduced from $1,000 to $500.

Mr. RYAN moved that the Committee rise, since they were attempting, without a quorum, to act on important bills. Lost.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM moved to strike out the clause, giving jurisdiction in crimes not punished by Penitentiary.

Mr. BARR offered a substitute, giving concurrent jurisdiction with Circuit Courts in civil cases not exceeding $500, except those involving title to land. Carried.

Consideration of the bill was finished, and it was reported back, and made the special order for Tuesday afternoon.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill defining the law of libel, allowing proof that alleged libelous matter was testimony before a Coroner's inquest, and allowing testimony that a retraction was published as proof of absence of malice.

Mr. ROOT introduced the Congressional Apportionment bill, and it was read the first time.

COOK COUNTY DELINQUENT TAXES.

Mr. BARR moved that his bill for the collection of the delinquent taxes of Cook County for 1867 be made the special order for Monday afternoon.

Mr. BURLEY moved a call of the House.

Mr. MORGAN moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 32; nays, 37.

Mr. BAN'S motion was lost—yeas, 40; nays, 23. Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—There was but a small attendance of members in either House of the Legislature this morning—not enough to pass appropriation bills. After a brief session in the Senate, and one of the usual length in the Assembly, both Houses adjourned till Monday evening.

The Senate concurred in the Senate joint resolution for the co-operation of the Governor with our Congressmen to secure the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers improvement by Congress.

Bills were introduced amending Chapter 134 Revised Statutes, of inquest of the dead; appropriating $132,000 for the erection of a corner building, the purchase of fixtures and furniture, and permanent improvements at the Northern Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane; providing for the appointment of Deputy Sheriffs in every Assembly District where there is an incorporated village.

The Assembly adopted resolutions directing the Quartermaster General to make provisions for a camp of Wisconsin soldiers here next summer, at the time of the meeting of the Army of the Tennessee; also, directing an inquiry of the Committee on Education relative to the expediency of requiring the attendance of children at school a given number of months in each year. Bills were introduced to extend to Oshkosh Hospital the provision of the existing law for the government of the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane; to extend the time for the return of votes from Saturday to Tuesday; to regulate the sale and dispensing of medicines and defining the qualifications of medical experts; providing for appeals from a decision of a single Justice to a Board of three Justices, whose decision shall be final when the sum does not exceed $50; to make the Secretary of the State Board of Charities a permanent officer, and fixing his salary at $2,500; to facilitate the organization of Hog-drivers' Associations; authorizing action against foreign Insurance Corporations in Courts of this State; providing that the cost of keeping persons in jail on civil process shall be paid by those retaining them there; making chattel mortgages good for two years, instead of one.

The Temperance bill was reported back, with some amendments, and 2,500 copies of it and the report in its favor ordered printed.

A Senate bill was concurred in to make a school year 160 days.

Assembly bills passed relative to evidence in certain cases, and to repeal Chapter 22 of the laws of 1869; to amend Chapter 55 of the general laws of 1866, in relation to removals from office.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 11.—A series of financial bills have been introduced in the Legislature declaring valid all State bonds of South Carolina included in the Treasurer's report of Oct. 31, 1871, and pledging anew the faith and credit of the State for their redemption, providing for the immediate registry of all such bonds in New York or Columbia, and prohibiting any further issue of bonds for any purpose whatever, unless sanctioned by a direct two-thirds vote of the people of the State. Also, to adjust and liquidate all loans heretofore effected for the State by the financial agent in New York. It is expected that the passage of these bills will complete the work of the session.

A most stringent enactment passed the Senate, and is pending in the House, enforcing the collection, within ninety days, of overdue taxes, amounting to $1,100,000, and a new tax of four mills is to be levied to pay the interest on the State debt.

COLORADO.

DENVER, Feb. 10.—The Territorial Legislature adjourned last evening, after an unexceptionably harmonious and profitable session. Among the important measures passed are the joint memorial to Congress praying for State organization; amendments to the practice and criminal laws; to aid in the erection of Capitol buildings at Denver; protesting against the passage of the Mining Law bill now pending in Congress, and other important legislation upon mining, stock-growing, agricultural, and railway interests. The financial condition of the Territory enabled the Legislature to pass a bill providing that no tax shall be levied for the year 1872, and only 1½ mills per cent for 1873.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 10.—In the Senate this morning, the Senate bill was passed equalizing railroad charges for freight *pro rata*, for less or greater distances, and making it the duty of the Prosecuting Attorney to bring suit, in the name of the State, against corporations violating the act, on complaint of the parties aggrieved. A bill was introduced making the legal rate per bushel of clover seed sixty pounds, and of oats thirty-two pounds; and of corn seventy and sixty-eight pounds, according to age.

In the House a bill was introduced to extend the time for hunting ducks until the 15th of April; also, for the appointment of guardians for imbeciles.

INDIANA.

Stabbing Affray at Fort Wayne—Political.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Feb. 11.—Jim Black and John O'Connor, two fast men of this city, quarrelled about one of the frail sex, this morning about 2 o'clock, in a saloon. O'Connor stabbed Black over the eye, inflicting a serious wound. Black bled freely and has remained unconscious ever since. It is thought he cannot recover. O'Connor is now in jail.

KOKOMO, Ind., Feb. 10.—Our County Convention large and harmonious, appointed delegates and a Central Committee; appointed a Delegate Convention to be held April 6, for nominations; instructed for Mr. Wildman for Auditor of State; endorsed the Administration, and also Captain Kirkpatrick, the resigned member of the Legislature.

Candidates for Positions on the Republican State Ticket.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 7.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The time is drawing near when the Republican party of Indiana will assemble in State Convention for the purpose of selecting candidates for the various State offices to be filled at the coming election. The present outlook of affairs in this State is quite favorable for the Republican party. If the party shall succeed in making a good ticket on the 22d of this month, success is almost assured; but, to make success certain, the ticket must be composed of men of character, whose political antecedents are not such as to afford vulnerable points of attack for the opposite party. The friends of the different candidates are becoming more active as the time of nomination approaches, and many good men are spoken of for the various positions.

GOVERNOR.

For the position of Governor, the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, the Hon. Richard Thompson, Generals Harrison, Veach, Brown, and Kimball, are among the names mentioned. As to which one has the inside track, I think it would be exceedingly difficult to tell at the present writing. Orth is said to be strong, and particularly so in the northern part of the State, and his record is clear and his ability unquestioned; which is also the case, doubtless, with the others mentioned.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Several names have been mentioned in connection with this position; but I believe it to be pretty generally conceded, that the nomination will be given to Colonel Isaac P. Gray, if he will accept. He is a very fine presiding officer, having been President *pro tem.* of the Senate for two sessions. He possesses energy, force of character, unyielding integrity, and is one of the best public speakers in the State. The office is all sacrifice and no pay; the pay being the same, only, as State Senator. The candidate, nevertheless, is expected to canvass the whole State, the same as the candidate for Governor. Colonel Gray is a prominent candidate for Congress in his district; but his friends assert that he will not decline the nomination for the Lieutenant Governorship, if tendered him.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

I have as yet seen but one name mentioned in connection with this office, that of Colonel Nelson Tensler. He was the Republican candidate for the place two years ago, and, like the remainder of that Republican ticket, went "where the woodbine twineth."

SECRETARY OF STATE.

But little has been said in regard to this office; so little indeed as to make it impossible to even guess who will be the nominee.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

This is decidedly the most lucrative office in the State. It will not, however, be quite so profitable in the future, owing to the fact that the Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, distributing the school funds. Still, the fees from insurance companies, and other perquisites of the office, will, perhaps, leave it yet worth something like $20,000 per year. Quite an array of names are being heralded over the State for this place. It is the public teat that gives the pure, unadulterated, Short Horn Durham cream; and, the friends of each candidate aver that their candidate possesses peculiar qualifications for the place. General McGinnis, of Indianapolis; Colonel Wildman, of Kokomo; and Captain Fisher, of Noble County, are moving the waters vigorously for the nomination.

TREASURER OF STATE.

This is quite a lucrative office, the fruit hanging quite low, thereby exciting the military glands of quite a large number of our politicians. Among the names pressed for this position are those of Oakley, Lynch, Kercheval, Milroy, and Glover. Oakley and Kercheval were both before the last State Convention, but were beaten for the nomination by General Milroy. Oakley is a resident of Fort Wayne, and his chances for the nomination this time are fair, to say the least.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The contest for this place will probably be between the last Republican incumbent, B. C. Hobbs, and Professor Hoss.

REPORTER OF SUPREME COURT.

The present incumbent, Colonel James B. Black, is working hard for a renomination, but has a formidable competitor in the person of Edwin A. Davis, author of Davis' Indiana Digest.

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Captain McCoy, present incumbent, like the Reporter, is working hard for a renomination, but has quite a number of competitors to contend with.

CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.

This office is looked upon by our politicians as one of great distinction, and, consequently, a good stepping-stone to future political preferment. Quite a number of distinguished Republicans are striving for the nomination, among whom are the Hon. William Williams, the Hon. John W. Pettitt, the Hon. George W. Julian, and General Spooner; and there is no doubt that several of the candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination are also indirectly candidates for this position,—hoping that, if they can make a good race for the nomination for the Governorship, the Convention will take care of their political aspirations by nominating them for Congressman-at-Large.

If the Convention will give us a good ticket, and the party gets into no imbroglio in its national capacity, you may set Indiana down with as much certainty for the Republican party next fall as your own State of Illinois. The majority, of course, will not be quite so large, but quite enough to suffice.

GRAPHO.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—Passengers by the Missouri Pacific train, which arrived here behind time to-night, say that an accident occurred on the road last night, near Sedalia. A rail broke, by which two coaches and a sleeper were twisted round on the track, but not overturned. No one was hurt.

It is reported that the locomotive firemen on the Western Division of the road have stopped work on account of their time being lengthened and pay reduced.

PERSONAL.

Welcome & Berry is the name of a firm of physicians in Mankato, Minn.

—The late Charles F. Latham, of Thetford, Vt., left $5,000 to Thetford Academy for the erection of a dwelling-house.

—A party of Buffalonians have left for the diamond fields of South Africa. Among the number is Farnham, the artist.

—Mrs. James W. Mayes has amazed the people of Fulton, Ky., by her skill as a markswoman. Last week, with a rifle, she shot several wild geese, hitting each exactly in the head.

—An English lunatic frightened the Baron de Rothschild, and caused him to take a sudden journey from London to Mentmore, by telegraphing him that the Baroness was very ill.

—A man in a Kansas City hotel blew out his gas on retiring, and shortly after rushed down to the office and inquired if there was "a glue factory next door." Indignant curiosity saved his life.

—The parents of little Mary Reilly have petitioned the Legislature of New York to change the child's name, a mistake having been made at the christening in giving it a feminine appellation.

—The more fractious of the prisoners put to work on the streets of Mobile have an immense spur attached to each ankle. It is a sure safeguard against escape; the prisoner is compelled to move carefully, to prevent wounding himself.

—Mrs. Amelia Johnson, who shot her drunken husband dead, at Southbury, Conn., on the 21st ult., has been acquitted, on the ground that the deed was done in self-defence. The evidence proved conclusively that Johnson was a dangerous man, and had on previous occasions brutally beaten his wife.

—H. C. L. Dorsey, the prisoners' friend, has sent to several friends in Hartford new greenbacks, upon the backs of which are printed, in gold, quotations from the Bible and the Lord's Prayer. Mr. Dorsey calls them tracts, and says they possess an advantage over those given by missionaries, because they are good for a breakfast if the holder gets hard up.

—Daniel Pratt says that he is about solving the greatest problem of the world and the nations, that has ever been solved the last two thousand years, that is to decide the destiny of the American Republic, and make Harvard University the grand classical centre of the literary world. And Mr. Pratt also says that he wants the Faculty and students to make up a purse of $100 to publish his circular, "The Prattville Mental Horizon."

—At Bergen, N. J., on the 7th inst., died suddenly, Henry S. Genet, eldest surviving son of the late E. C. Genet, Ambassador from the first French Republic in 1793, and of Cornelia Clinton, daughter of George Clinton, fourth Vice President of the United States. The subject of this notice resided at Greenbush, near Albany, until recently; was a member of the State Legislature in 1832, and succeeded the late General Stephen Van Rensselaer as Major-General of the militia of that division under the old militia system.

—The New Albany *Ledger*, of Feb. 8, says: "One of the oldest wills that perhaps was ever admitted to probate in this State was presented and proved this morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, by Judge Lafollette, attorney for one of the legatees. The will was executed by Jacob Yanawine, recently deceased in Georgetown township, on May 2nd, 1840, nearly 32 years ago. Both the executors and the two subscribing witnesses named in the will have long since passed away, years before the testator himself died, and the only way the will was proved as genuine was to prove the handwriting of the attesting witnesses. It seems a little singular that a person would neglect to change a will when he knew that the executors and witnesses to the instrument were dead."

—The Toledo *Blade* of Feb. 8 says: "We have been shown two pen drawings executed by Charles D. Hildebrand (lately lynched in Missouri), while incarcerated in Lucas County jail, May 16 and 17, 1871. The execution of the drawings shows a steady, skillful hand, and one used to the pen. Neither of them seems to have particular design, but they consist chiefly of human faces and forms, doves, leaves, and various mottoes. Upon one of the drawings are the words:

'O'er fourteen years I've paced a lonely cell,
Deprived of sweet freedom's land;
My pains from balls and chains no pen can tell
But mine, Charles Dean Hildebrande.'

The words 'Presented to Mr. J. C. Price by a miserable, unfortunate, incarcerated *wretch*; a friendless man,' was written upon one of the cards, while the mottoes upon both express different sentiments, as follows: 'The way of the transgressor is hard;' 'Friendship, Love, and Truth;' 'May God ever bless you,' etc."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Butchers in Columbus, Ga., are by law obliged to wear white aprons.

—Athol, Mass., has a new Music Hall, costing $50,000.

—Judge Cole, of Atlanta, Ga., is giving burglars twenty-year sentences.

—The lake tunnel at Cleveland has thus far cost $214,036.38, and 2,200 feet remain to be excavated.

—Atlanta, Ga., is howling for a new jail, the old one being so full that the prisoners' legs are sticking out of the windows.

—Washington is to have a small-pox hospital of rough weather-boarding, whitewashed, to accommodate twenty-six patients.

—There are 835 convicts on the rolls of the Virginia Penitentiary. Of this number 424 are in confinement, and 411 at work on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

—The New York *Journal of Commerce* says: "A good many newspapers are assisting the owner of a flexible slab of stone, obtained from the ruins of a female seminary at Moundsville, to make a ninth wonder of it for exhibition. It is pronounced 'flexible marble,' but we presume is itacolumnite, a granular silicious rock, intermixed with talc and mica, and flexible. It can probably be met with in any good cabinet of minerals, being found not only in Brazil and the Ural Mountains, but in Georgia and South Carolina. It is associated with the diamond."

—The Richmond *Enquirer* of Feb. 8, says: "Dr. Palmer, who was appointed recently to take charge of, collect and arrange the papers of historical value, which are now scattered through the lofts of the Capitol building, has been at his work about ten days. He has already proceeded far enough in his investigations to confirm the wisdom of the small appropriation made for this purpose by the General Assembly, and has discovered a bundle of papers (alone worth the amount), never before known to exist, giving the details of the Gabriel Insurrection, which broke out in Henrico County in 1800. And these papers establish the important fact, that that movement among the blacks, instead of being a local affair, as is supposed by most persons, was general, so far as the counties of Eastern Virginia were concerned. As the Doctor's work progresses we shall, no doubt, be gratified with the unearthing of many precious manuscripts and documents of historical and legal value. The appropriation for this purpose was the first ever made, and the Commonwealth in its 96th year now takes the very first step to rescue from oblivion and decay the most interesting colonial and revolutionary history belonging to any State of the United States."

DIED.

SHERMAN—In this city, Feb. 10, Conrad Sherman, Sr., at 702 West Washington-st., after a lingering illness, aged 56 years, 3 months.

Funeral from 702 West Washington-st., on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

DONLIN—In this city, Feb. 10, of consumption, James E. Donlin, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Monday, the 12th inst., at 11 o'clock, from 175 East Indiana-st., by cars to Calvary Cemetery.

VALENTINE—At Champaign, Ill., upon the morning of Feb. 11, Alice Electa, wife of Rev. T. J. Valentine, and daughter of J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools of Chicago, aged 22 years, 1 month, and 17 days.

STEADMAN—In this city, at No. 69 North Green-st., Mrs. Mary Steadman, wife of H. J. Steadman, aged 49 years.

☞ *Northern Advocate* please copy.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special Conclave of Chicago Commandery, No. 19, K. T., Monday evening at 7½ o'clock.

Work on the K. T. Order. By order of E. C.

JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Special conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35 K. T. this Monday eve., at 7½ o'clock. Work on the Order of K. T. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

By order of E. C.

Masonic.

The annual assembly of Van Rensselaer Grand Lodge Perfection A. & A. Rite Masons will occur on Monday evening, Feb. 12, at the hall of Home Lodge, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., for the election of officers and payment of dues, and other important business. By order of T. P. G. M.

J. B. SEICHLER, G'd Sec'y.

Masonic.

LaFayette Chapter No. 2, R. A. M., Hall of Union Park Lodge, No. 681 West Lake-st. Regular convocation this (Monday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the M. M. Degree. By order of the H. P.

E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

FIRST

Of our IMPORTATIONS for THE EARLY SPRING trade of '72 are now upon our counters.

TEN

Per Cent discount on all garments made by ELY during remainder of February.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty!

Shirts made to MEASURE. EXTRA, DURABLE and PERFECT in FIT.

Clergymen 10 off during the YEAR.

Our SPRING FASHIONS are now in readiness.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

ELY,

Tailor & Draper,

657 Wabash-av.,

Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BRO'S.

SHIRTS

Made to order of N. Y. M. Muslin and 2300 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.......$36.00

Wamsutta Muslin and 2100 HEAVY Linen, per dozen.......33.00

Wamsut a Muslin and 1900 Linen, per dozen.......30.00

Lonsdale Muslin and 1700 Linen, per dozen.......27.00

First three qualities have ALL LINEN Cuffs and Neckbands. At above prices Cuffs are attached. Same quality of our own manufacture, ready-made, $3.00 per dozen less.

Perfect satisfaction given or money cheerfully refunded.

Also Import and Manufacture Men's Furnishing Goods.

Pike's Opera-House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati; 931 Wabash-av., and 88 West Washington-st., Chicago.

LUMBER.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

We would respectfully inform the public that we have at our ILLINOIS CENTRAL DOCKS, a large stock of seasoned lumber. Also that teams can reach the ground by way of a bridge across Slip "C," at foot of Randolph-st.

We have also a large and well assorted stock of lumber at our C., B. & Q. DOCKS, on Loomis-st., near West Twenty-second-st.—at both yards; 8,000,000 feet, including 2,000,000 feet fencing.

Orders from city and country solicited.

P. O. Address: No. 2 Market-st.

LUDINGTON, WELLS & VAN SCHAICK.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CHICAGO RELIEF AND AID SOCIETY.

Committee of Special Relief, Standard Hall, cor. Michigan-av. and Thirteenth-st.

NOTICE.

From and after February 10, all applications for aid of any kind, to the Special Committee, must be made through the mail. Such applications must be in writing, addressed "Special Relief Committee, Standard Hall," and must state the name, residence, and past and present condition of the applicant, the amount of money required, and the purpose for which it is needed, and what aid they have received from any source. The applicant must furnish at least two references to well-known citizens.

No personal interview will be allowed to any applicant unless a letter requesting such interview shall be received by such applicant from the committee.

E. C. LARNED, Chairman.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS.

FOR ELASTIC STOCKINGS,

Crutches, &c., go to the U. S. GOVERNMENT ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURING CO., cor. Sixteenth-st. and Wabash-av.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Contractors and Builders.

We have on hand, and for sale, a large stock of three-inch JOISTS AND TIMBER.

Bills cut to order. Saw Mill and Daniels' Planers.

CHARLES FITZ SIMONS, cor. Union and West Twenty-second-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRE-PROOF!

GOLDSMID'S old established (1855) Loan and Bullion Office, 494 State-st., between Polk and Taylor. CASH paid for old gold and silver, diamonds, pearls, &c., &c. N. B.—Remember name and number.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

HAVE REMOVED TO THE

S. E. Corner of Market and Washington-sts.,

Where they are now receiving their spring importations of French, English, and German CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and SUITINGS. All orders for Foreign goods were placed before the fire, and were much larger than usual. Also receiving a full line of the best makes of American Cassimeres and Suitings. A full line of Tailors' Trimmings on hand.

REMOVAL.

C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious Salesrooms,

283 & 285 Wabash-av.

Corner Van Buren-st.,

And are receiving the most complete stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

ever offered in the West! They are manufacturing the CELEBRATED

HENDERSON BOOT!

AS USUAL.

MACHINERY.

W. A. JAMES & CO.,

113 Fulton-st.

Engine Lathes,

From 12-inch to 36-inch swing;

IRON PLANERS, any size,

Drill Pressers, any size,

Bolt Cutters,

Planers and Matchers,

Farrar Surfacers,

Resawing Machines,

Sash & Door Machinery,

Earl's Steam Pumps.

Before moving to our new quarters on Canal-st., we will sell our immense stock of Machinery at low prices.

W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,

THE BEST STYLE,

WILL KEEP CLEAN,

And can be worn longer than any other collar.

FOR SALE AT ALL

GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

WANTED.

WANTED.

A practical man to take charge of a Planing Mill. None need apply but a man who thoroughly understands the business, and can give good reference. Inquire of R. A. LOVELAND & CO., Grove-st., foot of Twenty-second, Chicago.

To Architects, Contractors, and Builders.

A competent builder of 20 years' experience is open for an engagement as Superintendent of Buildings. Unexceptionable references both as regards qualifications and reliability will be given. Apply care of George W. Sharp, Lind's Block, Randolph-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, SECOND-HAND.

An inverted Compound Engine, 250-horse power, in perfect running order. Also the entire Machinery of a Flouring Mill, embracing six run of stone, with Irons, Spindles, Belts, and Pulleys, complete; a very superior set of Bolts, two Packers, Smut and other cleaning Machines of the very best kind. The above are for sale, as the building is to be used for another purpose; and to any one about to build a Flouring Mill of the same capacity, this offers an opportunity to secure the entire machinery and the Engine, all as good as new, and at half price. If the whole should not be sold together, it will be divided up into lots as wanted. Apply to E. W. COLEMAN & CO., 8 and 10 Water-st., New York.

OFFICE DESKS,

CHEAP,

At 132 West Lake-st., in the rear.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING,

"ELY,"

SEE HIS CARD.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAM PRINTING OFFICE & BINDERY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offer for sale, intact or separate, one of the largest and most complete MANUFACTURING STATIONERY ESTABLISHMENTS in the West. Supplied with all the latest improvements.

The present proprietors are determined to sell, and can make unusual inducements in the way of price, long payments, and the turning over of a large and paying run of Bank, county, and mercantile trade. Address

JOHN R. HOOLE & SON,

Dealers in Bookbinder's Material; or the

FRANKLIN TYPE FOUNDRY,

CINCINNATI.

SEGARS.

LEWIS MOSS

Late with Sutter & Co.,

475 WABASH-AV.,

EXCLUSIVELY GENUINE

HAVANA SEGARS,

OF OWN IMPORTATION.

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS, the Trade in general, and CONSUMERS, will find the largest and most complete stock in the West, at prices as low as any importing house in the United States.

Continually on hand, the following brands, in their various styles and grades; always fresh, and replenished by every Havana steamer:

Partagas,
Espanolas,
Antiguedad,
La India,
Martinez,
Upmann,
Spirit of the Times,
Cabanas,
Intimidad,
Rosa,
Meridiana,
Villar y Villar,
Golden Eagle,
Flor de Murias,
Figaro,
Legitimidad,
La flor Dias,
Henry Clay,
Excepcion,
Flor d Fumar.

FRESH INVOICES of "my specialty"

LA DONCELLA,

"ROUND ENTRE ACTOS," also

Genuine Manilla Segars, Just Received.

LA DONCELLA, round and pressed. Genuine Manilla Segars and Henradez Cigarettes.

Orders by mail promptly filled C. O. D. Send for price list.

I sell none but genuine Havana Segars of own importation.

IRON WORKS.

RICHARDS'

IRON WORKS,

47 & 49 South Jefferson-st.,

BUILDERS OF FIRST-CLASS

Portable & Stationary

ENGINES,

Upright Engines.

Hoisting Engines.

Hoisting Machinery.

Elevator and Warehouse Machinery.

Richards' Power Corn Shellers.

Portable Burr Stone Mills.

Shafting.

Pulleys.

Belting, &c.

UNION FOUNDRY WORKS,

Cor. Fifteenth & Dearborn-sts.,

CHICAGO.

To Our Friends and the Public:

Notwithstanding a large portion of our moulders "went out" on the 5th inst., because we would not give up to them the control of our works, we are running without interruption, and furnish Iron Fronts and Building Work, both cast and wrought, on short notice. Estimates furnished on application.

N. S. BOUTON, Prest.

☞ Steady work and highest wages paid to 50 sober, industrious moulders.

TEAS.

SAYRS, GILMORE & CO.,

ARE

JOBBING TEAS

AT GREAT BARGAINS AT

16 Congress-st.

TAILORING.

ARTISTIC TAILORING,

"ELY,"

SEE HIS CARD.

COAL.

CHEAPER COAL!

We are selling all sizes of LACKAWANNA and WILKESBARRE COAL at	$12.00
ERIE and WALNUT HILL	10.00
INDIANA BLOCK	8.00
HOCKING VALLEY	7.50
MINONK	7.50
WILMINGTON	6.00
BLOSSBURGH	9.00
LUMP LEHIGH	11.50
KENTUCKY CANNEL	11.00

DELIVERED.

☞ Liberal reductions made in car lots.

Miner T. Ames & Co.,

No. 1 West Randolph-st.; corner Kinzie and Green; corner Kinzie and Elizabeth; and foot of Carpenter-st., North Branch.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.

ALSO

WINTER STRAINED

LARD OILS,

Machine & Burning Oils.

APPLY TO

FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,

Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks,

Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds,

Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange,

Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 50,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

BRICK MACHINE.

TO BRICK MAKERS.

The undersigned is now prepared to fill orders for Martin's Improved Brick Machines, adapted for horse or steam power. They have been in successful operation throughout the Eastern States for the past two years, working the tenacious blue clays of that section without a single failure. I have made bricks for 20 years; am using these machines on my own yards, and confidently recommend them as the best tempered clay machines extant. Correspondence with brick-makers throughout the Northwest solicited. Circulars and photographs furnished on application.

L. F. ADAMS, 145 West Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

Of All Sizes.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,

2 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Plows and Plowing—A Revolving Plow-Fender.

The Use of Cast Steel in Place of Iron—Sward-Plowing.

Sulky Gang Plow and Riding Cultivators—The Chemistry of Farming.

From Our Agricultural Correspondent.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 10.

There is much inquiry in regard to

PLOWS AND PLOWING.

Many of those have had replies by mail, but of late they have become too numerous to admit of this, and we will take up the subject from the present stand-point. This is done the more willingly on account of the thousands of new readers of THE TRIBUNE who have not been posted on this subject, and yet I must confess that there are some new things that I desire to take into consideration.

In purchasing a new stubble-plow, the first thing that the farmer looks at is the height of the beam from the ground, that the rubbish may be cleared from it, and not choke up. The other day, Major Webber, a farmer of Marshall County, showed me a little simple contrivance, that he calls a revolving fender, that will clear all the rubbish, weeds, stubble, wild morning-glory, vines, and all that sort of trash, from the plow, even when the beam is low, or just high enough to clear the furrow-slice. But this is only one of its advantages, for it will allow of a shorter standard, and this will reduce the power to move it; as every farmer knows that a low-beam plow has a lighter draft, is held easier, and is the best in all respects, in land clear of rubbish, that is liable to choke it up. Here, then, is a point for improvement in the weight of the plow, for two reasons: In the first place, a low-built plow will bear a greater resistance than the high; consequently, it can be made lighter, and, of course, cheaper, for it will require less pounds of iron and less size of wooden beam. And this leads me to the inquiry, Why not use all cast steel in the construction of our plows? Cast steel is a great deal stronger and stiffer than iron, and could be used of much less size for the same purpose. The large bolts that pass through the beam weaken it in a ratio corresponding to their size; hence, the smaller the bolts, the smaller may be the beam. If you can reduce the bolt one-fourth of an inch, you may reduce the thickness of the wood that amount. If cast steel costs more per pound than iron, it will require less pounds for the same work, and then the cost of the wood is also reduced. Cast steel is now being used for harrow-teeth, as it is found that the size of the harrow-teeth may be much less, and the harrow may have a wider spread without adding to the weight, and is thus enhanced in its capacity for work. Our plows are all too heavy; but, with the use of iron, it has been found difficult to make them lighter and yet have them capable of all the resistance that they meet in striking sunken boulders and roots. The use of caststeel would make a most decided change, and more especially when we are enabled to lower the beam from four to ten inches,—a point of no small consideration.

Last November I was in the shop of Furst & Bradly, of Chicago, when they were forging hundreds of iron beams for plows; and it has since seemed to me that, if these beams had been made of cast steel, the weight might be reduced several pounds each, and yet the beam be less liable to break or bend than now. The fact is, the new processes for the cheapening of steel are gradually drawing us on to the use of steel in place of iron, and we will soon enter the age of steel, and substitute it in all cases for wrought iron. While these remarks apply to the common old land and sward plows, yet they have a double force in the sulky or gang plow.

The following letter is a fair exponent of what farmers now demand.

FRENCH PLOWING.

RICHVIEW, Ill., Jan. 24, 1872.

SIR: Have you trench-plowed prairie sod, timothy sod, or old ground, with any of the sulky or gang-plows advertised to do such work? You have written much about trench-plowing, but, I believe, never fully described the plow you used.

I have trenched timothy and clover seeds with a plow rigged in front of a common stubble-plow, but was not entirely satisfied with its operating. I want to get a sulky-plow rigged for trenching praire sod, and, also, the same plow for old ground. Can it be done? I have trenched considerably by going twice in the same furrow with the same team; but this has objections. The Decatur Agricultural Works, and Skinner, Briggs & Enoch, send me a description of a sulky-plow they rig for trenching. The cost is so great that I want to feel that I am getting the best plow of the kind when I invest. Some recommend a gang-plow changed to a trench. I want something which three horses can carry right along. Have you any experience in these plows that will benefit me in starting a new prairie farm in Western Missouri? Also, have you used the coupled diamond or shovel plows for cultivating corn? If so, how do they perform, compared with walking-cultivators?

J. H. A.

All of the gang plows are made too heavy; there is too much weight to carry; and then four horses make one horse too many for one man to handle in plowing. We must have the plow adapted to the team, for we cannot so well adapt the team to the plow. When two plows are attached to the same team and drawn by four horses, each plow must have double the resistance of a single plow drawn by two horses; hence, the gang plow must be twice as strong as the single plow, and this double strength implies double the material; and thus we have double the weight of two common plows, in order to get a gang plow. That is, we must have four plows, or their equivalent, in order to do the work of two. And this extra weight has been the great stumbling-block in the introduction of this kind of plow. And, unless the defect can be overcome, they will not come into general use. Last fall, a manufacturer proposed to send me, for trial, a sulky plow cutting twenty inches, to be drawn by three mules or horses. Do not send it, I said, for I can point out to you its defects without a trial. In the first place, no furrow-slice should be more than one foot wide, as all over that width must be elevated at a greater loss of power, and a twenty-inch furrow will require as much power to turn it as would two twelve-inch furrows. "That is not possible, for, with the plows, you have to open two furrows, which will fully compensate for the extra power to raise the wide furrow; so, you see, there is no loss." But the opening of the furrow-slice with a rolling cutter is at a very small expense of power,—a mere trifle as compared to the elevating of a wide furrow in order to invert it. It was for this reason that the old wide prairie breakers went out of use. It is a very pretty, though fallacious idea, that these makes, with a twenty-inch plow, have any advantage, over the common mode of plowing, or of a sulky plow with two plows of twelve inches each. In light soils, the latter will be found of great value, for then three ordinary horses or mules will be able to work it, without more than the usual fatigue; but, in a heavy clay soil, such as we often find on the prairie, it will need three heavy horses to do the work. Nearly all of the gang plows are made with two fourteen or sixteen inch plows. These wide furrows, added to the great weight of the frame and attachments, drag out the team, and the farmer finds that his anticipations are sadly cooled off. The truth remains that, to turn over a given furrow it requires a given amount of power, and that two furrow slices of a foot each will require less power than one of two feet.

Since the plow trial at Mattoon I have not had an opportunity to test the relative merits of the different gang plows, but I know that the Skinner plow has been much improved since then. These gang plows can be, and, I believe, all are, arranged for either trench plowing or subsoiling, by placing one plow behind the other on the same beam. What we need is a sulky plow, with a single plow, made as light as is consistent with the requisite strength for the turning of a single furrow. I think the gang-plow should be made for the use of three horses, and the two plows of a corresponding width, not to exceed twelve inches each. As before stated, they may now be made with low beams, and, by using steel, the weight could be materially lessened. Three horses work very well together, and such a team would do a third more work than the team of two horses, thus saving one-half of the labor of one man. This, in a short time, would pay the difference in cost between a sulky gang-plow and the common walking plow.

SWARD PLOWING.

I now trench-plow all my sward-land, and, what is more, I try to do it as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the surface is firm enough to bear the team. If the water follows the furrow, no matter; for sward-land plowed in this wet condition will never bake, though the same soil, after the turf has become rotten, would do so. I have before explained the reason of these apparent contradictions. The top furrow need be no more than two, or at most three, inches deep, and the bottom one three or four,—the two making not more than six or seven inches, though some think five quite sufficient. The turf affords a good drainage, while the bottom furrow that has been thrown out on this turf is made pulverulent and in nice condition for the roots of the young plants. The gang plow rigged as a trench plow will do better work than to use two single plows in the usual manner, for the reason that the weight of the implement and the driver will hold the forward plow to its place, and a more even and lighter furrow can be cut, for it is desirable to have the turf cut as thin as possible, just below the crown of the grass roots. For this purpose, an inch and a half is better than two inches. This shallow cutting of the turf is really the secret of success in the trench-plowing of sward land, for it separates the live part from the roots, and the turf is at once destroyed. This thin ribbon of turf is placed at the bottom of the furrow and is incapable of sending up new blades. The lower furrow that contain the dead roots thus separated, is soon comminuted, and the decaying matter supplies plant-food, and by its porosity and color, admits air and attracts heat, while the rain-fall readily passes through it. Land thus prepared is admirably adapted to corn, oats, and flax. For spring wheat and barley, the land must be plowed the previous autumn, while potatoes do rather better on such land the second season, though I have had good crops the first year. I now make it a rule to stop breaking sward-land as soon as it becomes dry; for, in that condition, it requires nearly double the power to do the work. I allow the weather and the condition of the soil to be the arbiters of my corn crop. Last year I planted thirty acres, all old land. No sward was broken, for the reason that it was too dry. Had there been heavy rain-falls, so as to stop work on the old land, the teams would have been put at trench-plowing of either prairie or timothy sward for corn. I hold this sward-land in reserve for this purpose; for it is often the case that we cannot plow our old land for weeks, when, without this sward-land, the teams must be idle; and, besides this, in a wet season sward-land thus treated will produce more than old land, while, in a dry season, it is the reverse. This system of preparing land for corn must come into general use in all the prairie country, when we shall have a rotation of grass, corn, and the small grains. That a three-horse sulky gang-plow must play an important part in this programme is also certain; but these plows must be made lighter than at present, and the plows used must be reduced in width.

The double Michigan plow went out of use on account of the power required to draw it; but it did the work in the best manner, and to it we are indebted for the idea of trench-plowing. I have no doubt that a modification of that plow, combined with such a sulky plow as that of Skinner's, would be found useful for this purpose. We may look for improvements in this new style of plow, in order to better fit them for sward-plowing, for which they are especially adapted. So soon as they come into more general use, the price will be materially lessened. A boy of a dozen years can drive a good sulky plow all day, and do as much work as a man with a common walking plow; while, with the walking plow, he could neither do good work nor a day's work. One of my neighbors has used one of these sulky plows four years, in all kinds of work, and would not think of doing without it. The wheels of this plow are too small, and the whole is unnecessarily heavy; yet he contends that the draught is little, if any, greater than with a common plow. With first-class timber and cast steel, these plows may be made so light and so cheap that they will come into general use.

For the past two years the demand has been for walking cultivators, mainly from the fact that sulky cultivators cost too much, and I predicted that, so soon as this objection was removed, they would again come into general use. I have letters from several manufacturers, who say they have accomplished this desired result, and that riding cultivators will be put on the market at an advance of from $5 to $10 over the walking cultivators, and that the demand from dealers is larger than usual. So much for a reasonably cheap article. The fact is, with corn at the present rates, farmers cannot afford to pay $60 or $65 for a sulky cultivator, when $30 or $35 will buy a walking one, and the same holds good, to some extent, with the sulky plows. A good single sulky plow, with rolling cutter, costs $65, while a first-class walking plow, with rolling cutter, costs about $28.

THE CHEMISTRY OF FARMING.

We have placed too much reliance on what chemists have taught us in regard to manures, and their assimilation for plant-food, and have lost sight of the effect of the mechanical condition of the soil. I have the analysis of the soil of this farm, and also of soil from the Rocky Mountain district, taken from a garden in Greeley. One appears like a friable clay loam, while the other is a coarse, sandy soil. On analysis, they both present the same amount of silica, and only differ in the quantity of alkolis. In one the silica is in the condition of a firm powder, as shown under the microscope; while the other is a coarse sand. In some of the minor details, the analysis is not complete, but will be in the course of a few days. These experiments, as thousands of others do, show that it is not so much the elements of a soil, or its mechanical condition, that makes it of more or less value. For this reason, we want a plow that will do more than simply turn over the furrow-slice; one that will comminute it at the same time. We must apply our chemical science with the aid of natural philosophy and vegetable physiology. Last week, a farmer assured me that all there was required to make a pasture rich in white clover was to sow on plaster, for then the clover would come in anyhow, or no seeding would be required. This is of a piece with manuring with iron filings, in order to supply the plants with iron, as doctors supply iron to the blood of invalids. The iron filings are good when mixed with clippings of wool and hair,—the more of the latter, the more valuable for plants. So of iron tonics, which are good for the blood in connection with beefsteak and other food. The science of farming must be an applied science from the farmer's standpoint.

RURAL.

THE LUMBER MARKET.

A Survey of the Field—Prospects for the Spring.

From the Saginaw (Mich.) Courier, Feb. 7.

The late snow is hailed with delight by lumbermen, as it is now probable that a large proportion of the logs cut will be got to the streams. It is questionable, however, unless we have heavy rains in the spring, whether there is or will be sufficient snow to bring the logs down with the freshet. Granting, however, that all the logs put in get to the boom, the supply for the mills and the market will be regulated by the boomage facilities, which are limited to a certain amount.

The lumber markets all over the country are short of stocks, and the demand for the spring trade has already commenced.

There are in the valley and on the shore 130 mills, having 250 men employed in cutting lumber, laths, shingles, and palings. The mills employ 4,000 men, and the capacity of the mills average 5,000,000 feet of lumber every 12 hours. The receipts of lumber at Chicago for 1870 were 1,018,885,688 feet, and this was principally from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan by schooners, while the whole product for the State of Michigan for shipping purposes was 1,682,734,835 feet, the product for 1870; 704,455,161 feet was the product of Saginaw Valley and the shore, with Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Tonawanda requiring a supply of 748,900,000 feet annually, besides interior points, all of which more or less draw upon Saginaw for a portion of their lumber, showing that these points alone are equal to the Saginaw Valley and shore supply. Then the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and the Upper Peninsula, whose product was 878,329,672 feet in 1870, are left, with a small portion of Wisconsin, to fill Chicago's receipts of 1,018,977,586 feet of lumber.

At Chicago, the stock of lumber on Jan. 1, 1872, was 233,871,597 feet or nearly 70,000,000 less than was on hand the year previous. At the lake ports, supplied from Saginaw, the stocks are much less than the last year, and yard prices are much higher and firm. We are in receipt of a lumber report and estimates of lumber in the Williamsport, Pennsylvania market. Some comparisons made in this report may be interesting to Michigan lumbermen. These comparisons show a great increase of stock in the Pennsylvania lumber markets. Thus, at Williamsport, there was, Jan. 1, 1871, 122,505,694 feet of pine; Jan. 1, 1872, there was only 50,550,608 feet of pine, showing a decrease of the stock of pine lumber of over 70,000,000 feet in one year. The same ratio of decrease of hemlock lumber, of lath and pickets is also reported. The same decrease in the stock of lumber at Lock Haven, at Philadelphia, at Baltimore, and Fort Deposit. Especially the supply of Susquehanna lumber is noticed as short. These facts prove, beyond a doubt, that the demand for lumber from the State of Pennsylvania alone is going to be immense, and now that we have railroads running directly to those markets, lumbermen need not fear for their trade this year.

Taking all things into consideration, we consider there will be a larger demand for lumber, and however large may be the stock, the market will be quick the year around, and the season will be one of unusual prosperity.

"Rattle His Bones Over the Stones, He's Only a Pauper Whom Nobody Owns."

From the New York Herald.

Fifteen days ago a poor foreigner,—an Italian, who could not speak our language,—applied in company with an interpreter, to Dr. Ceccarini, of the Board of Health, to be sent to the hospital, as he had been unable to work then, and for a long time previous, having suffered with chronic dysentery.

He told the doctor his pitiful story; that he lived at 25 Marion street, supported and prolonged existence by contributions from his fellow-countrymen, who were almost as poor as himself; that he was ill, without money, without home, without friends. His wretched condition and his supplicating story convinced the doctor that he was telling the truth. Dr. Ceccarini, seeing that this man must immediately have medical attendance and nourishment to sustain life, immediately wrote to George Kellock, Superintendent of the Outdoor Poor, that "the bearer was an old Italian, a resident of New York a year and a half, dangerously ill with dysentery, poor, without friends or home, and begged as a special favor not to delay in sending the bearer to the hospital." The poor man, with a companion, delivered the letter to Mr. Kellock, and was informed that they could not give him a pass to the hospital because he had not been long enough in this country. From Eleventh street and Third avenue he was sent to Castle Garden to the Commissioner of Emigration. On applying there to be sent to the Emigrant Hospital on Ward's Island he was asked the name of the vessel he came to this country in; on being unable to tell he was informed that they could not render him any assistance; so from the Battery he dragged himself back to the damp, dingy basement, where he lay down on the pallet of straw, and shared with his room-mates the refuse from the swill, ash, and garbage receptacles which line the curbstones of the street. This kept body and soul together until Monday morning. As soon as life had departed from his emaciated frame the inmates of the same room notified Dr. Ceccarini, who gave a certificate of death; and those who would not aid and assist him when living were obliged to take care of his body when dead. His remains were committed to the clay of Potter's Field.

THE BRITISH "CASE."

England's First Word to the Geneva Tribunal.

How the Florida, Georgia, Alabama, and Shenandoah "Escaped."

Only Accountable for the Alabama.

Washington (Feb. 8) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The case of the British Government to be submitted to the Geneva Tribunal has been filed in the State Department. This case is understood to be the work of Montagu Bernard and Lord Tenterden. No reference is made to any claim for consequential damages, and the fact that such a claim would be made does not seem to have entered into the minds of the English Commissioners.

THE BRITISH ARGUMENT.

Of the four vessels in respect of which alone the United States have up to this time made claims against Great Britain, two—the Georgia and Shenandoah—were never, in any manner or degree, within the dominions of Her Majesty, fitted out, armed or equipped for war or specially adapted to warlike use. They were constructed and fitted in a manner suitable to merchant ships.

THE SHENANDOAH.

One of them, the Shenandoah, was not only built for a merchant ship, but had been owned and used as such before she was purchased by the Government of the Confederate States, and her condition and equipment when she departed from Great Britain and when she came into the possession of the Government of the Confederate States, were, as far as appears, the same in all material respects as they had been when she was owned and employed as a trading vessel. This vessel, according to the evidence which has been brought to the knowledge of her Majesty's Government, was sold and transferred to the Government of the Confederate States after she had departed from Her Majesty's dominion. No information whatever respecting these two vessels respectively was conveyed to Her Britannic Majesty's Government by the Minister or Consular officers of the United States, or came to the knowledge of that Government until they had respectively departed from Her Majesty's dominions. Her Britannic Majesty's Government had no ground to believe or suspect that they either of them were or were intended to be delivered to the Government of the Confederate States or its officers, or employed in cruising or carrying on war against the United States. If the Minister or Consuls of the United States had any such grounds of belief or suspicion they were not communicated to the Government of Her Britannic Majesty. The other two vessels.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,

though suitable by their construction for vessels-of-war, were not armed for war when they respectively departed from the waters of the United Kingdom. They had then no armament whatever, and they did not receive any until after they had arrived at places very remote from Great Britian and out of the control of Her Majesty's Government.

As to one of these two, the Florida, no information, supported by evidence, proving or tending to prove that she was intended to cruise or carry on war against the United States was conveyed to or received by Her Britannic Majesty's Government previously to her departure from the United Kingdom. On her first arrival in a British colony this vessel was seized under the authority of the Governor, but was

RELEASED FOR WANT OF PROOF

by a decree of a Court of competent jurisdiction. The Florida, before engaging in any operation of war, entered a port of the Confederate States. She remained there for four months. She there enlisted and shipped a crew, and was put in suitable condition for cruising, and she was from thence sent out to cruise.

In the case of one vessel only—the Alabama—admissible evidence tending to prove the

EXISTENCE OF UNLAWFUL INTENTION

was furnished to Her Britannic Majesty's Government before the departure of this ship. This evidence was supplied little by little, the last instalment of it being delivered on the fourth day before her departure. She put to sea unregistered, and without a clearance, under the pretence that she was about to make a trial trip and return to her moorings.

WHY THE PIRATES WERE NOT DETAINED.

All the information furnished by Mr. Adams to Her Majesty's government, as well in relation to the Alabama as in relation to each of the three other vessels hereinbefore specified, was referred by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs with the utmost expedition to the proper departments of the government for inquiry, and in order that measures might be immediately taken, should occasion so require, for the due enforcement of the law. Inquiry was accordingly made in every case. In the cases of the Georgia and the Shenandoah

NOTHING COULD BE DONE,

since each of these vessels had already departed from Her Majesty's dominions. In that of the Florida no evidence of unlawful intention was or could be obtained while she was within the United Kingdom. In that of the Alabama, the persons having possession of the ship carried her to sea before the

ORDER FOR SEIZING HER WAS GIVEN.

In estimating the reasonableness of the views acted upon by Her Majesty's Government as to the sufficiency of the information and evidence from time to time submitted to them respecting apprehended infractions of the law by the construction and equipment of warlike vessels for the service of the Confederate States, it is necessary throughout to bear in mind not only that the trade of ship-building is a great and important branch of industry, which Her Majesty's Government was not required by any international duty to place under restrictions unauthorized by law, and over which it was not justified in assuming any arbitrary control. But also that the principal firms of British shipbuilders had been for a long time in the habit of entering into contracts with foreign governments in all parts of the world for

THE CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR,

such contracts being privately negotiated in the ordinary course of business, without any power on the part of the Government to inquire into or interfere with them. No presumption, therefore, as to the real destination of any such vessel would, in any case, arise from the mere fact of her having a warlike character, although she might be in course of building during a state of war between particular powers, while others were at peace.

In the papers relating to the iron-clad rams at Liverpool ample illustration will be found of the difficulties which were liable to arise from the state of things whenever it became necessary to prove the actual purpose for which a ship of this character was being constructed,—difficulties which, in the end, rendered it ultimately advisable for Her Majesty's Government to pay a very large sum of money for

THE PURCHASE OF THE RAMS,

rather than risk the uncertain result of a trial.

The four vessels above specified were procured from British ports, or purchased from British owners by the persons comprising the *de facto* Government of the Confederate States through their agents, and passed into the possession and control of that Government. After possession had been so acquired they were respectively armed for war by the orders of that Government, were commissioned as ships of war, and were commanded and

OFFICERED BY AMERICAN CITIZENS

holding positions in its naval service.

The crews of these vessels were enlisted on the high seas or elsewhere out of the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Government, and, in the case of the Florida, chiefly in a port of the Confederate States. They were composed partly of British subjects, whom the American officers induced by persuasion and by promise of reward to take service when at a distance from England. The solicitations of the American officers were sometimes successful in

INDUCING BRITISH SEAMEN TO SERVE.

Sometimes they were exerted in vain. But the vessels were also manned to a considerable extent with Americans and others drawn from the crews of American ships captured by them, though it is right to add that in the case of some of the latter class who left the Shenandoah at Melbourne it was alleged that threats and ill usage had been employed in order to induce them to join.

HOSPITALITY TO PIRATES.

These vessels, after having been armed for war, were received as vessels-of-war in the ports of Great Britain as well as in those of the other neutral countries visited by them. In British ports they were received on the same footing as in those of other neutral nations, and were allowed to repair and purchase supplies on the same conditions as armed vessels of the United States, without favor or partiality, careful precaution being employed to prevent any renewal or augmentation of their warlike force within British waters.

ALL THE FAULT OF AMERICA.

No serious endeavors to intercept or capture any of the vessels during the times of their respective cruises appear to have been made by the Government of the United States, and the losses inflicted by them would probably have been in great measure averted had reasonable activity and diligence been exerted by that Government and its officers for that purpose.

ENGLAND'S NEUTRAL SPIRIT.

The general course of Her Britannic Majesty's Government throughout the war was governed by a strict regard for the obligations of neutrality, and a sincere desire to fulfill them, and this is apparent as well from the facts which have been stated in relation to the four vessels above specified, as from the other facts stated in the earlier parts of this case.

Thus it has been seen that, besides the Florida and Alabama, many other ships were believed and asserted by Mr. Adams to be fitting out in British ports for the purpose of carrying on war against the United States, and were made the subject of representations to her Majesty's Government.

OUR MINISTER'S MISTAKES.

That in every case, without exception, the allegations of Mr. Adams were promptly and carefully investigated; that in the greater number of cases Mr. Adams proved to be mistaken, the suspected ships being merely merchant ships, built and fitted out with a view to a special employment, and not for war; that in all cases as to which reasonable evidence could be obtained the suspected vessels were seized and proceedings instituted for the condemnation of them; that four vessels were thus seized,—the Alexandria, the two iron-clads, and the Canton or Pampero,—and were prevented from being used for belligerent purposes; one of them—the Alexandria—having been seized in England and restored by the verdict of a jury, was afterwards seized again in a British colony.

ONLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR ONE.

That during the whole period of the war, which lasted for four years, no vessel armed for war was sent out or procured from British ports for belligerent use, and that of vessels specially adapted by construction for warlike use, two only—the Florida and Alabama—were so procured in the manner and under the circumstances above described; while, of these two, only one—the Alabama—escaped and came into possession of the Confederate Government without having undergone a seizure and trial.

ENGLAND MORE THAN CAREFUL.

Finally, it has been seen that the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, not content with carefully performing to the utmost of its power its recognized international obligations overstepped on more than one occasion the actual limit of those obligations, for the sake of preventing anything whatever which might compromise or be reasonably thought to compromise its neutrality, and, in particular, that in order to prevent vessels which had been armed or built within Great Britain from passing into the hands of a belligerent, a large expenditure was twice voluntarily incurred, much of it without any equivalent in addition to the costs and charges occasioned by unsuccessful proceedings in courts of law.

REMARKS IN CONCLUSION.

Her Britanic Majesty's Government has now stated, for the information of the Arbitrators, the principal facts which it believes to be material to a just adjudication on the claims urged on the part of the United States. In so doing Her Majesty's Government has been under the unavoidable disadvantage of having to meet a case which has not yet been presented. When that shall have been done, and the claims of the United States shall have been clearly ascertained, Her Majesty's Government will avail itself of the opportunity which it will have, under Article 4 of the treaty, to submit to the tribunal such additional or more ample statement of facts as may then appear to be necessary.

THE SLEEPING-CAR SCANDAL.

All About the Attack on General Maury, the Defender of Jeff. Davis—Statements of Both Parties.

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat, Feb. 4.

The Memphis *Appeal*, and, possibly, other papers, have published an account of an assault made by Mr. Trice, the conductor of a sleeping-car on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, on General Dabney H. Maury, on the night of Jan. 31, at Chattanooga. This account varies, very materially, from the facts of the case, and was, probably, derived from Mr. Trice, who desired to forestall public opinion in his favor. General Maury, although persuaded by friends to publish a statement of the facts, was exceedingly averse to public notoriety, and deferred making any publication until the appearance of the article in the *Appeal*, which is so variant from the facts that he has felt constrained to place in our hands for publication the following private letter, which he addressed, on the 1st inst., to Major Wicks, President of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad Company:

Mr. Trice is the man who perpetrated the scandal about Mr. Jefferson Davis, and, if reports are true, many passengers have hesitated and refused to take berths in his sleeping-car in consequence of their disbelief in that connection.

GENERAL MAURY'S LETTER.

HUNTSVILLE, Feb. 1, 1892.

Major M. J. Wicks:

DEAR SIR—Last night I arrived in Chattanooga by the train from Virginia, having been since Sunday travelling almost daily.

I therefore went into the sleeping-car to secure some hours of rest. The conductor of the sleeping-car met me, and politely informed me that any of the berths would be at my service, as he had no other passengers. I laid my travelling-bag and shawl upon a seat, and fell into a civil chat with the conductor, during which he informed me he was from Louisa County, Va., the adjoining county to my own, Spottsylvania. I asked him his name. He said his name was Trice. I turned from him, and, without a word, took up my valise and shawl and went out of the sleeping-car and went into the next car in front.

I had been in that car about five or ten minutes, when I missed the cape of my overcoat, and thinking I might have left it in the restaurant of the depot, went hastily in and asked the proprietor if I had left my cape there. He told me no. I then went into the sleeping-car to look for it, and found it in the seat where I had placed it. I took it up, and was on my way out of the car with it, when the same conductor confronted me and said to this effect: "You left this car very abruptly just now, sir; why did you do so?" His manner was aggressive. I replied: "Because, sir, I chose to do so;" and, then, with coarse language and insolent manner he demanded again my reasons. I replied: "I left the car because you are the author of a scandal upon the Southern people." He then ran to the stove, took up an iron poker about eighteen inches long, and came quickly up to me with it, denouncing and then threatening me in violent and foul terms, until I had reached the door of the sleeping car, when, just as I stepped out upon the platform of the car he suddenly caught me around the neck with the arm holding his lantern, threw me down upon the platform, and struck me rapidly and violently on the back of my head with the poker. He inflicted several cuts upon my head and several upon my arms before he was prevented by Mr. Peck, the brakesman, from further violence.

I had no weapon upon my person, nor anywhere within reach, and, having been maimed in both my hands, was at his mercy from the moment he threw me down.

These are the main facts known to me about this outrage. I lay them before you, and am respectfully yours,

DABNEY H. MAURY.

From the Memphis Appeal, Feb. 6.

TRICE'S STATEMENT.

The following statement of Mr. Trice, in a report to Major Wicks, President of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad:

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1872.

Major M. J. Wicks, President Memphis & Charleston Railroad:

MAJOR: According to your order, you will please find a statement of the difficulty that occurred in the sleeping car under my charge at Chattanooga with a man whose name I have since learned was Dabney H. Maury, who came aboard the sleeper and inquired for a berth for Huntsville, which I readily assigned him, and he at once began to interrogate me as follows: "What line is this?" I replied that it was the Pullman. He said, "A Northern institution?" I remarked perhaps it was owned by Northern capitalists, but it was called the Pullman Southern Car Line. He then asked me where I was from. I replied, Louisa County, Virginia. He then said, "I am from Spottsylvania County, myself." "Then," I replied, "we are from adjoining counties." He said, "No, sir, we are not." To which I replied, "Yes, Spottsylvania County joins Louisa, Hanover, and Orange." His next question was, "What is your name?" I answered, "Trice is my name, sir." He, without saying one word, gathered his satchel and left the car. In a short time afterward I passed through the ladies' car, and noticed the same man in conversation with one of the brakemen. I heard him say as I passed by, "I want you to tell him so." The brakeman said, "That is him now; he has heard you," came immediately to the platform and said, "The reason that man left the sleeping car was because he said you are the man that circulated those infamous reports about Jeff Davis and the South." To which I replied, "Yes, I thought something was the matter; I will see the man after the train starts;" but as soon as I returned to the sleeper the same gentleman returned. I met him at the furnace just between the drawing-room and where the berths are located. I said, "You left the car very unceremoniously. Will you not take a berth, or do you not like the car? Has anything displeased you?" "Yes," he replied, "you are the man that circulated those infamous lies relative to Jeff Davis." I informed him that I had told no lies on Mr. Davis—if I had I would not hold the position I now hold. To which he quickly said: "Yes, you are the very man, you lying son of a b——!" At the same time he stepped back a few steps, and placed his hand behind him, as though he intended to draw a pistol. I, at one bound, before he could remove his hand, thrust him against the drawing-room, with his hand still behind him and seized the iron poker at the furnace and dealt him several blows, until I was satisfied he was not able to use his pistol on me. At the same time he managed to get to the platform of the car, and before any one came up he said: "You have almost killed me." "Yes," I said, "you blind son of a b——; don't you see that I am not the man to take your insults; you ought to see first." He again caught me around the neck, and I released myself as soon as I could and dealt him a sound blow with my hand-lamp. At that time the brakeman came up and asked me to desist, and they took the man inside the ladies' car. Fifteen or twenty minutes afterward he was led into the sleeping-car by Train Conductor Ramsey, who remarked to me that "Mr. Maury wishes to see you." I said, "for what purpose." He replied, "so as to identify you." I stepped forward, held my lamp up—and so did Conductor Ramsey—in order that the man might see me. "Are you the man that struck me?" I replied that I was. He said, "I only want to identify you." This is all that I can remember of any purport on the subject. Respectfully,

G. W. TRICE,
Sleeping Car Conductor.

Les Petits Soupers of Louis XV.

Talking of *les petits soupers* suggests a yet more celebrated and equally splendid palace, which is yet standing, Le Petit Trianon. It was here that Louis chiefly loved to cast aside the restraints of royalty, and, surrounded by *ses intimes*, to wander through those enchanting gardens, and to gather and distribute among them with his own hands the delicious fruits and flowers that grew there, luscious as those of Armida, or, better still, to entertain them with gastronomical delicacies. These suppers were prepared by noble hands alone, for in those days gastronomy was not only a science but a fine art, and an indispensable accomplishment for a fine gentleman. When one of these suppers was decided upon, His Majesty left Versailles before mid-day, accompanied by the Ducs de Gontant, d'Aven, de Coigni, de la Valliere, the Prince de Beaufrement, and the Marquis de Polignac. Upon their arrival at the Little Trianon the cuisine was carried into the salon, and there, assisted by the Count de Croismare, the Chevalier de Brusse, grand equerries; the Chevalier Saint Saveur, and the Marquis de Montmorency, officers of the body-guard; together with four pages who acted as under-cooks and scullions, the meal was prepared. The King himself donned the cook's apron, and was celebrated for his *poulets au basilic* and eggs prepared in different ways; M. Gontant was the hero of the salad, Coigni of the *roti*; each member of the party was famous in some particular branch of the art, and all were ever tasking their ingenuity to invent new dishes. Both here and at Belle Vue the attendance of domestics was entirely dispensed with; when one course was finished, a stamp of the foot signalled the attendants beneath; the table sank through a trap in the floor, and another ready furnished rose in its place. The *salons* in which these suppers were eaten were adorned with all that was exquisite in nature and art; the dishes were interspersed with vases filled with the rarest and most beautiful flowers; the walls were covered with the finest paintings; statuary was everywhere; every article of furniture was a model of beauty. Licentious as these brilliant reunions were, they still form a favorable contrast to the coarse, drunken gluttony that characterized the English feeds of the time, which were equally sensual and far more brutish. La Pompadour was the first who introduced those refinements and elegancies of the table which so obtain at the present day.—*Temple Bar.*

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT.

Letter from Judge Brinkerhoff.

MANSFIELD, O., Feb. 6.

Hon. J. B. Stallo, Cincinnati:

MY DEAR SIR: I have observed with pleasure the card of Messrs. Cox, Matthews, Hoadly, and yourself, published in the *Commercial* of the 3d inst., approving the call of the late Missouri Convention, for a National Mass Convention of Liberal Republicans, at Cincinnati, on the 1st of May next. Being with you in sentiment and opinion, I will endeavor to be there with you in person.

It seems to be a foregone conclusion that General Grant is to be the nominee of the Republican Convention to be held in Philadelphia in June next. Considering the vast official patronage pertaining to the office of President, and the manner in which that patronage has been employed, this foregone conclusion is not a matter of wonder, although it is to me, and I doubt not to thousands of others, hitherto members of the Republican party, a matter of deep regret and dissatisfaction. As for me, whatever else I may have been, I have not been, nor do I intend to become, the slave of any political organization. Born, so to speak, a member of the old Democratic party, I continued to act with it until I thought, and still think, that it had degenerated into mere subserviency to slave-holding interests and aspirations. For this reason, and this only, and failing to find any indications of reformation in this respect, I left the party, thereby, as to myself, abandoning every prospect and hope of political preferment in the future, and thenceforward I co-operated with the Free-Soil party, until it was merged, on the basis of its own principles, in the Republican party, and with that I zealously acted until after the inauguration of General Grant, and up to the developments of his personal and political administration, which are the foundation of my objecting to both.

Under a Republican Government, attention to politics, in the higher and proper sense of the word, is personal duty; and every citizen, if he would work effectively in politics, must work through the medium of parties. But parties are made for men, not men for parties. They are instrumentalities—not dictators. On no other ground than this can the existence of political parties be justified, and the man who adheres to a party when it has ceased in the main to represent, or has became antagonistic to his own convictions as to what is just and wise, abandons alike his freedom and his duty, and voluntarily assumes the position of a slave.

As to the personal administration of Grant, I do not like his acceptance, prior to his inauguration, of munificent presents from men distinguished for nothing but their wealth, and then appointing these same men to office. I do not like his shameful and shameless nepotism; his apparently intimate and continuous associations with stock-jobbers; his project for the purchase of San Domingo; his ostracism of such men as Sumner, Hoar, and Cox, and the substitution, as his confidential advisers, of men in whose ability and political purity a discriminating public has far less confidence. I do not like his official professions in favor of civil service reform, when contrasted with the fact that he made the places of the only members of his Cabinet, who seemed to be heartily and practically in favor of such reform, too hot for them; nor do I like the revelations recently made, through the medium of a reluctant Committee, as to the character of the administration of the New York Custom-House, nor his fulsome indorsement of its late chief.

Nor is the legislative policy of those who assume to be the special friends of the President more acceptable to me. I do not like a tariff of duties on imports which, while it takes money from one man's pocket and puts it into the pocket of another, brings little or no revenue into the public Treasury; and which, while it ostensibly adds to the wages of some manufacturing laborers, takes more than that increase from all laborers by means of the increased cost of living. Nor do I like the apparent effort and disposition toward the assumption by the General Government of powers and functions properly appertaining to the States.

If there ever was a party formed with an honest view to the realization of a system of just legislation and purity of executive administration, it was the Republican party; and it is grinding to the sensibilities of those who participated in its formation to find so many men who had no sympathy with the principles on which it was based, but who jumped aboard of it when they saw that its voyage was likely to be a successful one, now assuming both the office of Captain and the responsible labors of the helmsman. The disruption of long accustomed political associations is always painful, and it was not for such results as we now see, that such men as Tod and Brough, among the dead, and Matthews and Hoadly, and thousands of others, among the living, stepped out from the ranks of old affiliations and fell into line with the cohorts of Republicanism.

The great battle against slaveholding domination and rebellion having been fought and won, and the fruits of victory engrafted into the National Constitution, we have leisure to consider other questions—less vital, doubtless, but still of immense importance to the public interests; and the people of the United States can never afford to abdicate their own sovereignty in favor of any set of self-constituted leaders. Believe me, dear sir, very truly yours,

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

CLAY IN PAPER.

Analysis of Journals and Newspapers.

From the Boston Journal of Chemistry.

We suppose our publishing friends at home and abroad will pardon us for subjecting their journals to the action of fire and acids, as we do not throw into the crucible the learned opinions, essays, and statements which they contain. Having been employed by a paper dealer to make chemical examination of two specimens of paper which were offered at the same price, results were reached which were somewhat surprising. One specimen gave only 0.68 per cent of ash, while the other gave 9.61, and both in appearance were equally good. The ash of the first specimen was almost wholly composed of silica, tinged with a little oxide of iron, while the second was made up largely of kaolin, an aluminous earth, very fine and white. With each one hundred pounds of this paper there was incorporated 9½ pounds of the clay, which cost the manufacturer about 1 cent a pound. If pure paper costs the manufacturer 10 cents a pound, the adulterated could be made at about 9 cents, which affords a fine margin for profit.

The results of this investigation led us to examine the paper used by various publishers whose journals come to us by way of exchange. We present below the names of some of these journals, and, in connection, give the ash determination of each. The percentage of ash is given as found after drying the paper at a temperature of 400° C:

Scientific American,	New York	14.50
Artisan,	Athens, Ga.	10.62
Independent,	New York	8.71
Telegrapher,	"	7.89
Nation	"	6.22
Tribune,	"	3.28
Herald,	"	3.06
Post,	Boston	4.59
Advertiser,	"	2.69
Herald,	"	.08
Boston Journal of Chemistry		.46
Science Gossip,	London	21.60
Chemical News,	"	17.38
Academy,	"	17.26
Land and Water,	"	17.28
English Mechanic,	"	15.32

From these determinations it will be seen that some of our journals are indeed "of the earth earthy." Among those examined from this country, our esteemed neighbors of the *Scientific American* send out weekly the heaviest freight of terra alba. Their paper-maker gives them 14 pounds of clay in each 100 pounds of the paper; and, if, as is probable, they use 3,000 pounds weekly, he sends them for distribution something over 11 tons annually. We are disposed to claim that our transatlantic cousins fail to excel us in most industrial processes, but it must be conceded that the paper-makers across the big ferry are more expert than ours in fabricating paper from clay. That useful and entertaining journal, *Science Gossip*, gives in its paper rather more than one ton of earth in every five, and the others in the list follow close in the amount distributed.

The use of clay in paper may or may not be fraudulent; it depends upon the conditions under which it is sold. The papers containing large quantities of clay are apparently good, and probably satisfactory to publishers and patrons. If so, there is no fraud committed in using clay, provided the purchaser understands it, and the price corresponds with the price of the cheap material used in the manufacture. We wish good paper could be made entirely of clay; we could then double the size of the *Journal* without increasing the expenses of publication. Our paper-maker, it will be seen by referring to the list, ignores the use of it altogether, the amount of ash being less than half of 1 per cent. There is a heavy, crisp quality observable in the English journals, which is somewhat disagreeable and inconvenient. It is probable that considerable tough vegetable fiber and peculiar sizing is necessary in paper which contains much clay. If journalists know regarding the materials used in fabricating their paper, they will be better able to fix upon just prices for the material, and hence the investigations here presented may be of some service to the craft.

A Kentucky Lizard.

Frankfort Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.

Mr. W. B. M. Brooks, the member from Bullitt, has a constituent who went to church, once upon a time, at the old stone meeting-house, which, probably, every body who has ever been in Bullitt County has heard of. It is over back of the knobs at the junction of Cedar creek and "Pennsylvania run." Mr. Brooks' constituent in question was a middle-aged bachelor farmer, and very bashful. It was a bright sunshiny Sabbath morning, and, with the rest, upon arriving, he took a seat upon a log, taking off his coat and laying it down by the side of the log, which, by the way, was very much decayed. When the preacher arrived and commenced services every body put on his coat, Mr. Brooks' constituent in the bargain. To better post his hearers, Mr. Brooks, at this juncture of the story, observes that while the coat was lying beside the log, a lizard crawled up the sleeve. It was one of these old horrid, horny, alligator-backed ones. When the constituent had put on his coat, and the preacher had taken his text, the lizard began to move. The fellow jumped up and jerked off his coat, creating quite a commotion; but just as his coat left his back, the lizard seeking for better covering, came up over his shoulder, and, seeing an opening, leaped down sideways, through his half-open hemp shirt-front into his bosom, a blue streak only showing the direction it had taken. It scrambled around in there in a terrible manner, while the enlightened constituent stood upon a log slapping frantically first one side and then the other, and putting a stop to the discourse. Finally the slimy lizard got in the middle of his back, where he could not reach it, and was holding on fast to the skin with its chilling claws. The constituent was thrilled. He was agitated. He was leaping off and on the log like a maniac. Something must be done to get that thing out of there, he thought, and that must be done quickly. So, grabbing the back of the collar of his shirt with both hands, he gave a kind of stoop over, humped his back, ducked head, and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, you must excuse me, but she's got to come off."

And she did come off, to the horror of the congregation; but he got the lizard.

IMPORTANT SUIT.

$200,000 Damages Awarded.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Feb. 9.

In the United States Circuit Court on Wednesday last, Judge Treat presiding, the jury rendered a verdict in the case of Phillips & St. John against the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company. Convent.

This is one of the most important cases that has been tried here for a long time, not only on account of the large damages claimed, but for the question of law involved. The facts in the case as shown by the evidence, as we learn, are briefly as follows:

On the 15th of December, 1869, Messrs. Phillips & St. John entered into a written contract with the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing, and Transportation Company, a corporation existing under the laws of this State, and which has very valuable coal mines and a railroad extending from Carbondale, on the Illinois Central Railroad, to Grand Tower, on the Mississippi River, in Jackson County. The contract provided that the Company were to deliver, and Phillips & St. John to receive, during the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, 150,000 tons of coal per annum, in equal daily proportions as near as might be, between the 15th day of February and the 15th day of December in each year, making for the ten months 15,000 tons per month. The Company also agreed to lease to Phillips & St. John, during the term of the contract, all its river stock, including tow-boats, barges, ropes, chains, tools, etc.,—in all a vast amount of equipment, at an agreed rental, to be paid monthly. The contract also provided that in any month, if the Company failed to deliver, or Phillips & St. John failed to furnish barges to receive, the monthly quota, the party in default was to pay to the other 25 cents per ton for the amount not delivered or received, as liquidated damages. But it further provided that if the Company failed to deliver the quota of coal in any month, Phillips & St. John might elect in lieu of liquidated damages to receive all or any part of the coal so in default in the next succeeding month. It was this clause of the contract that was the main issue of the suit. In the settling of the pleadings at the June term, the Court had ruled that if the plaintiffs in any month had elected to receive the quota in default that month in the next succeeding month, and it was not delivered in that month, then the plaintiffs were not bound to accept liquidated damages, but might sue for actual damages.

The plaintiffs averred and proved that in the month of October, 1870, the defendant failed to deliver the quota of that month, and on the 1st of November, 1870, they elected to take the quota of October in November, and that it was not delivered in November. They also answered and proved the same fact in regard to the November quota not being delivered in December. The suit was, therefore, for the failure to deliver the quotas of the two months, or 30,000 tons, and that the defendant must pay the plaintiffs the damages they sustained by not receiving such coal. There was a further stipulation in the contract that the plaintiffs were not to sell any coal north of Cairo.

The only plea set up by defendant was, that the plaintiffs failed to furnish barges to receive the coal. No other failure on the part of plaintiffs was averred by defendant.

The plaintiffs proved that they had every day in October, November and December moored at Grand Tower, as required by the contract, from three to seventeen barges of the capacity of from 150 to 750 tons each. They also proved the value of this coal at Memphis and New Orleans, where they had coal yards, and where the coal was contemplated to be sold when the contract was made. They insisted that the true measure of damages was the difference in the contract price of the coal, $2.75 per ton, adding the cost of transportation to Memphis and New Orleans and the market value at those points. The defendant insisted that the measure of damages was the difference between the contract price and the price at which coal was sold during these months at Grand Tower, at which place the defendant owned all the coal and was the only party selling coal.

Letters of George Talbot Olyphant, the President of the company, residing in New York, to the General Superintendent at Grand Tower, written during these months, were produced as evidence, containing instructions to him not to deliver coal to plaintiffs.

Judge Treat briefly charged the jury as to the measure of damages, and they after a few minutes returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, asserting damages at $200,000.

Messrs. Green & Gilbert, of Cairo, and Messrs. Hay, Greene & Littler, of this city, appeared as counsel for plaintiffs, and Thos. G. Allen, Esq., of St. Louis, appeared as counsel for defendant.

Unwelcome Surprise of An Express Robber.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

On Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock, as the through express from New York to this city was leaving Morrowtown, the express guard saw a man creeping stealthily into the car, preceded by his shadow, thrown by the light from the station-house window. As the interior of the car was in utter darkness, in consequence of disarrangement of the "bull's-eye," and the shadow was very clearly defined, the guard supposed two persons had entered, and nerved himself for a desperate fight. The robber made his way to the further corner of the car, and locating himself in a comfortable position, proceeded to open one of the company's trunks, which contained several valuable packages of money and jewelry. After opening the trunk, the robber struck a light in utter ignorance of the presence of the guard. As the depredator's form came into view in the increasing light, the guard "drew bead" on him and deposited a ball from his revolver among his ribs. With a loud cry of surprise and pain, the wounded robber threw up his arms, and sank to the floor, dropping the light, which was extinguished. Left in total darkness again, the guard, with the cocked revolver in his hand, very cautiously searched the car, under the firm belief that he had been fore-ordained to perforate "that other man." Failing, however, to discover the other intruder, and somewhat bewildered by his mysterious disappearance, the guard pulled the bell-cord, and upon the stoppage of the train procured assistance. The wounded man was secured, and was soon identified as James Trimble, formerly employed as a brakeman on the Pan-Handle Railroad, from which service he was discharged some time ago for an attempt to steal a trunk from the baggage-room of that company at Pittsburg.

The Connecticut Democratic Nominees.

From the New Haven Palladium.

R. D. Hubbard is a man of about 50 years of age, a graduate of Yale, and has won a position as one of the five or six leading lawyers of the State of Connecticut. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature in '55, and was elected United States Representative in '67. At the expiration of the term he positively refused a renomination or would have received it, and since that time has devoted himself to a large legal practice.

The nominee for Lieutenant Governor is a member of the Board of Education in New Haven, though not an active politician, is a member of the Woman Suffrage Association of this State.

The Secretary of State, J. W. Stedman, of Norwich, is a man of 55 years, has always been associated with the Connecticut Democracy, was editor and publisher of the Norwich *Aurora*, a weekly, for many years, and is at present editor of the Norwich *Daily Advertiser*. Mr. Stedman was run for Democratic Representative to Congress in the spring of 1871, and was defeated by Henry H. Starkweather. His friends have often attempted to place him on the ticket as Secretary of State, but have till this year been unsuccessful.

The candidate for Treasurer, Milo B. Richardson, of Salisbury, is a young man, and a representative of the "young Democracy" being about 35. He is a man of wealth, being a business partner of William H. Barnum, Representative from the Fourth District.

For Comptroller the candidate is Thomas Sanford, of Redding, a large farmer. He has been High Sheriff of the County.

The Remains of General Robert Anderson.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 10.—The remains of the late General Robert Anderson left here this evening for the North, in charge of his brother. They were accompanied by Major J. B. Burbank, Lieutenant Hubbell, and a guard of twelve men. The remains were escorted to the boat by five companies of artillery stationed here, under command of General Barry, headed by the band of the Artillery School, playing a dirge. They will arrive in New York Monday morning.

—A number of members of the Turf Congress are in Lexington, Ky., visiting the stables of the Blue Grass region.

ROMANCE OF THE RAGGED MOUNTAIN.

Born a Pauper, died a Millionaire—Strange History of a Successful Speculator—Miller's Love-Adventures—Struggle for a Miser's Money Bags.

Richmond, Va. (Feb. 7) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

The suit now pending in the Circuit Court of this city in the case of Samuel Miller's executor vs. The Board of the Literary Fund of Virginia, and Robert W. Davidson and others vs. Samuel Miller's executor, is attracting much attention here, in consequence of the immense amont of money involved, about one and a half million dollars. The object of the defendants in the suit is to recover from the estate all sums not specially bequeathed in the will.

The will provides that after the allotment for certain legacies mentioned in detail, the residue of the estate shall be placed in trust to the Board of the Literary Fund of Virginia, for the founding of an agricultural college or school in the County of Albemarle for the education of indigent white children. The estate of Mr. Miller is valued at over two million dollars. After giving several legacies, amounting to about three hundred thousand dollars, the residuary bequests to the Literary Fund amounted to about one million dollars. This bequest was limited upon the event of certain contingencies occurring to his illegitimate children by a woman named Mary Davidson, and these claiming that the contingencies have happened, a bill has been filed asking that the subject of the residuary bequest be paid over to them by the executor. Another bill has been filed by the executor, asking the Court to construe the will, and to settle several important questions involving the redemption and satisfaction of some of the legacies, among them the legacy of $150,000 to the Lynchburg Female Orphan Asylum. It is insisted that these legacies are specified, and were advanced by the testator in his lifetime by the sale of stocks which formed the subject of the bequest. It is further insisted that the legacy to the Asylum was satisfied by a gift to that institution by the testator in his lifetime, and after the execution of the will, exceeding in amount the value of the legacy. If these legacies shall be held specific and advanced it will increase the residuary bequest.

The testator being a man of rather remarkable history, a sketch of his early life would probably prove interesting. Mr. Samuel Miller was born in Albemarle County, in a locality known as "Ragged Mountain," in the year 1791, of unmarried parents. He bore the name of his mother. He was born a pauper, but, through years of patient economy and industry, accumulated an immense fortune, and at his death left an estate worth over $2,000,000. At an early age he removed to Bedford County, and remained in the capacity of clerk in a country store for a few years, when he went to Lynchburg and engaged in mercantile life with B. and J. Perkins. In 1815 he commenced business on his own account, in buying and shipping tobacco, and continued prosperous until 1820, when the financial panic, succeeding the war of 1812, swept over the country and he failed. He, however, managed to maintain his credit, and commenced purchasing stocks and securities, in which he was very successful, and in one year alone his speculations amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars. He conducted most all his business through agents in whom he had confidence, and although he was a good judge of human nature, and one of the best informed merchants in the country, being thoroughly acquainted at all times with the markets in this country and in Europe, he knew nothing of law, and intrusted all such matters to his counsel. He was of a nervous and excitable temperament, and exhausted his physical system by overwhelming himself in business, and yet to converse with him on business seemed to be unpleasant to him. He much preferred to attend to everything through correspondence, and then in a brief and pointed manner. One of his peculiarities was to obtain all the information he desired to secure with as few inquiries as possible. Mr. Miller possessed an indomitable will; and, though a confirmed dyspeptic, living on the simplest diet, he devoted every thought to the accumulation of wealth and riches; and, though his commercial transactions were vast and complicated, yet he never profited by the misery of others in his speculations. He was, as his birth would indicate, an uneducated man, and shunned society and even social intercourse with men; and having through his whole life neglected to cultivate social and moral qualities, and being indifferent to public opinion, he became enamored with Mary D. Davidson, a young girl of respectable parentage, and at that time (about eighteen years since) a beauty, 16 years of age. Although himself about 60, he effected, it is said, through the efforts of her mother, an intimacy, which existed until his death. Her father, who was poor, but honest, and a man of good character, became mortified, lost caste in society and ended his days by drinking and dissipation. Miss Davidson resided on the same plantation with Mr. Miller. He had for her accommodation a house near his own, and although six illegitimate children were the result of their intimacy, who were born and grew up in sight of his own home, they were never permitted to sit at his board or shelter under his roof; yet he provided for their wants and was as recluse from them as all the outside world. He did not forget them in his will, and left a legacy to each, and to the mother $70,000. Within a few years previous to his death he sent the boys off to distant schools and located them elsewhere. He did not desire them to remain in the vicinity of their illegitimate birth, and the more effectually to accomplish this purpose he directed that all property there should be sold. He removed from Lynchburg about twenty years previous to his death to his farm, about four miles distant from that city, where he led a secluded life and seldom ever left his premises, and certainly never visited the scene of his previous active operations more than once or twice during that period, and, although he rose to high financial position, he preferred seclusion, alleging as his reason at times that he desired to prevent annoyance from those who desired favors, and sought and appreciated him only for his wealth.

Early disappointment in a matrimonial alliance is said to have been the cause of his profound disgust of society, and his want of appreciation for the genial friends and domestic circle that constitute the true happiness of life.

He was precise in his dress, and when engrossed in financial schemes could always be found in an up-stairs room, scantily furnished, and seated at an old secretary, in his stocking feet, on an uncarpeted floor, clothed in a short roundabout, with bonds and papers of every description scattered over the floor in profusion. During the war a man came to his house and offered to secure the stocks and securities he held in Western States from confiscation. Subsequently it transpired that the man was a spy, and, on his information, several hundred thousand dollars' worth of Miller's bonds, coupons and dividends were confiscated by the United States Government. When General Hunter's army was advancing on Lynchburg he was advised to move within the Confederate lines, but declined to do so. His house was visited by the soldiers, who demanded his money and handled him roughly, and when they left, carried off a large amount of valuable bonds, after taking the old man's gold watch, spectacles, and set of teeth. Many of the bonds, however, were recovered, found strewn along the road, and a carpet-bag, filled with these valuables, was found near Lewisburg, West Virginia, and restored to the owner.

Mr. Jesse Miller, of Augusta County, a cousin, was at one time employed by him as an overseer, to whom he afterwards gave a farm on which to reside; but feeling want of confidence in his business capacity, the legacy entailed on him was only a life interest in what was left his family. After Samuel Miller's death he brought suit on the plea of descent, as the nearest living blood relative, claiming all the residue of the estate except the special legacies enumerated in the will; he claimed $100,000, but compromised on the payment of half that sum.

He intended for many years to found a Female Orphan Asylum in the city of Lynchburg, to commence operations after his death. He appointed the Trustees, however, and gave them $170,000 with which to commence operations; and in his will left them $150,000 additional. The institution is now in process of construction, and being built after the model of St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

The Wisconsin Lead District.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Feb. 3.

An interesting and valuable report upon the Lead District of this State has been made by Prof. John Murrish, a practical miner and geologist by long experience, especially in the lead mines of Wisconsin. He takes the ground that the most important of our lead mines are now worked down to the water level, and that an increase in production is impracticable without application of capital and skill for the purpose of pumping out the superabundant water to a much greater extent than has heretofore been done in the system of mining in this State. He is also of the opinion that it must be demonstrated that lead in paying quantities can be found in the lower strata before capital will be risked for this purpose. Mr. Murrish is in favor of an examination being made into the condition of these lower submerged strata at the expense of the State, upon the plans heretofore submitted to the Legislature, but not adopted.

It has been objected, heretofore, that, if large quantities of lead can be found, in the underlying rocks, that fact could be tested by an examination of them, as they are successively developed and exposed in the valleys of the Mississippi and Wisconsin. It is not expected that lead will be found below the lower Silurian rocks, and, as they may be examined in the cliffs of these rivers without the expense of boring hundreds of feet into the surface of the earth in the mineral region, it would seem to be a useless waste of money. Prof. Murrish, however, advocates the theory that the lead originates from below. It is supposed to have been produced by heat operating upon water, and that thus the lead has been transformed with the water into a vapor, which ascended to the fissures in the rocks, and was brought into its present crystalline condition. The fact that mineral is almost uniformly found in a crystalline form is a strong proof that it must have once been in a state of vapor. If melted and thrown up, it would not have taken this form. Prof. Murrish takes the ground that the upheavals in the strata producing the cracks or fissures, in which the mineral exists, was caused by heat, and that evidence is found in the changed condition of the rocks in all mineral districts to prove this theory. He says that there is an elevation or ridge, extending from the southern line of the State to Lake Superior, on or about the fourth principal meridian, which was raised long ages ago by the power of subterranean heat, and that at many points on this ridge, east and west, fissures have been produced, in which mineral deposits are found. On the southern end of this line are our deposits of lead and zinc, and, as we proceed northward, we have iron cropping out in large quantities. Prof. Murrish says he has examined this line to Lake Superior, and there are evidences along the whole route to support his theory. Not only this, but he advances the idea that this elevated strip of land was an island when the "drift" was formed, as this deposit is nowhere found upon it, but is discovered on the east and west sides of it, throughout its whole extent, in the shape of boulders and smooth water-worn gravel. We may suppose that when the raging seas, with their icebergs, or the great glaciers, moved along on either side carrying fragments of rocks upon them, this island was above the waters and remained undisturbed. Professor Murrish tells us that well-defined mineral belts, producing lead, cross this ridge in several places, south of the Wisconsin River. It forms what is called the "lead region of Wisconsin." It is said, also, that these belts form distinct districts with mineral veins radiating from common centres, and that they are so uniform that they must have been produced by a common cause, and that cause was an upheaving power operating from below. This being the case, it may be true that the greatest amount of our rich deposit of lead remains unworked below the present mines, submerged in so much water that it cannot be reached by present means. It is estimated that the present mining district has produced, up to this time, 150,000,000 pounds of lead. If, by any reasonable expenditure of money, it could be demonstrated that a like amount of mineral could be reached, there is no doubt that capital and enterprise would develop it. It is not likely to be tested by capital in private hands, and it will remain for the State to do it, if it is ever accomplished.

England's Little War—The British Expedition Against the Looshais.

From the London Times.

As very little information is possessed even in Bengal respecting the Looshais, and as the territory they inhabit is unknown, an element of obscurity is certainly to be considered, as it was in the case of Abyssynia; but there the parallel ends. The Looshais as enemies are notoriously contemptible, if any enemies can be so; and, though their villages may be almost inaccessible, the country itself is, comparatively speaking, within easy reach. Ordinary maps will show few of the places mentioned in our correspondence, but we may say that the scene of action lies on our northeastern frontier, and that the expedition is undertaken to punish certain savage tribes for predatory incursions into our territory. The Looshais inhabit the regions beyond the districts lately brought into cultivation by tea planters, and there is no doubt that the war itself had become inevitable. The growth of tea represents an industry of great value to India and this country, and it is absolutely necessary to protect the population engaged in it. This can only be done by impressing the borderers with a wholesome fear of chastisement, and the time for making this impression had come. The Looshais had repeatedly attacked the British settlements, and killed or carried off British subjects, and it was necessary to teach them good behavior by the only method available. So far the whole affair is sufficiently justifiable, but the operations have been undertaken on such a scale that the original estimate of cost was, we believe, doubled before even the troops began to march, and the details given of the proceedings leave us no doubt as to the outlay. As the columns advance, roads "wide and easy enough for elephants" are cut and cleared through the jungle, communications are established in true Abyssinian fashion, and all arrangements for supplies and transport are made as elaborately and methodically as in European warfare. We attacked Sebastopol, indeed, with fewer resources than have been accumulated against the Looshais, and, as perhaps the reader may rejoin, the economy thus practised proved very costly. No doubt, but, though there may be wisdom in making sure, there is an old saying about putting on four horses where one would do the work, and that, we suspect, is the system adopted in the present expedition. Compared with any resistance to be probably encountered, the force employed is large, and the means apparently disproportioned to the end. All this, too, occurs in a country where the materials for a different kind of campaigning are singularly promising and abundant.

The Despotic Power of the Czar.

Of the despotic power of the Czar of Russia, we can give no better illustration than the catechism prepared, and published throughout his vast empire, by the late Emperor Nicholas:

Question. How is the authority of the Emperor to be considered in reference to Christianity?

Answer. As proceeding directly from God.

Q. What duties does religion teach us, the humble subjects of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, to practice toward him?

A. Worship, obedience, fidelity, the payment of taxes, service, love and prayer. The whole being compressed in the words worship and fidelity.

Q. Wherein does this worship consist? and how should it be manifested?

A. By the most unqualified reverence in words, gesture, demeanor, thoughts, and actions.

Q. What kind of obedience do we owe him?

A. An entire, passive, and unbounded obedience in every point of view.

Q. In what consists the fidelity we owe to the Emperor?

A. In executing his commands most rigorously without examination, in performing the duties he requires from us, and in doing everything willingly and without murmuring.

Q. Is it obligatory on us to pay taxes to our gracious Sovereign the Emperor?

A. It is obligatory upon us to pay every tax in compliance with his supreme commands, both as to the amount and when due.

Q. How are irreverence and infidelity to the Emperor to be considered in reference to God?

A. As the most heinous sin, the most frightful criminality.

Q. What are the supernaturally revealed motives of this doctrine?

A. The supernaturally revealed motives are that the Emperor is the Vice Regent and minister of God to execute the divine commands, and, consequently, that disobedience to the Emperor is identified with disobedience to God himself.

A Revival Incident.

From the Kansas City (Mo.) Intelligencer.

At the union meeting held yesterday morning at the Congregational Church on Grand avenue, one of the speakers, who has lately "enlisted in the army of the Lord," told an incident which we give in nearly his own language:

I was passing up Main street on Tuesday morning, and I was going by a saloon when I was hailed by a party of men, some of whom I knew, and was invited into the saloon to take a glass of beer. It seems they had met and agreed to invite to "take a drink" the first man of their acquaintance who they knew had lately taken a stand for Christ. I happened to be their victim, and was, therefore, pressed to join them in a glass of beer. I told them I could not drink with them. They asked me then to come into the saloon and ask a blessing over the beer they would drink and make a prayer. I answered that I was willing to pray for them, and we went into the saloon. They called for the beer, and each glass was filled. Then they told me to pray before they drank, and I did try to pray. I wept some and prayed some, and again wept and then prayed again. When I ceased praying I looked up and there stood the glasses filled with beer, but there was nobody present but the bar tender. All the men had slipped out of the saloon one by one, leaving their beer untasted! Well, I set the glasses and (perhaps it was a wrong impulse, perhaps not,) I quietly emptied the beer on the ground, and after offering up a prayer for the bar-tender, that God would bless him and change his heart, I left the saloon.

Andersen.

A Copenhagen letter to the Louisville *Commercial* thus mentions an interview with Hans Christian Andersen: "The photographs and engravings of Andersen in America do not do him justice. His features are not regular, but his countenance is so full of light and intelligence that it cannot fail to attract the attention of the most ordinary observer. I was the bearer of a little package for him from a friend in America, and when I told him how generally read and admired his writings were in our country, he said: 'I have many dear friends in the United States, and praise is nowhere more grateful to me than from the New World.' He presented me with a handsome volume of his 'Pictures of Travel in Sweden and Spain,' and made it more precious by an autographic inscription. He has kindly offered to go with me to Thorvalsen's Museum. He is familiar with all of Thorvalsen's works and I shall have quite a treat in hearing what he has to say about them. He interested me very much in his descriptions of the theatre here, and told me a very charming story about a beautiful ballet dancer who lives a few doors from my residence. Andersen speaks both German and French very well indeed and also very fair English."

The Atlantic Cables.

London (Jan. 28) Correspondence of the Boston Journal.

We are disturbed here in London by a statement that the Atlantic Cables are in such a defective condition that the communication is endangered. As numerous interests are involved, it is difficult to obtain the truth. I am assured, however, that the Government lately appointed a Commission of distinguished electricians to examine the cable and report upon them, previously to negotiation for their purchase, and the report is stated to be alarmingly unfavorable. The companies reply that the defects are near the land and can be stopped. But do not be surprised if you are suddenly cut off from Europe. One is inclined to say that the inconvenience would be richly due to America, for supinely allowing the work to remain in the hands of a board of monopolists. The secret history of the "Atlantic Cable Ring" is scandalous, and why Americans should leave us on this side to discover a remedy, I am unable to understand. Are there no cables constructed in the States? no vessels in the navy that could be trusted with the work? There should be fifty cables instead of three, and messages ought to pass to and fro at the rate of a shilling a word.

—Mr. George Terrey, from Fayette, [illegible] the head of an immigration movement, is in New Orleans, awaiting the arrival of eleven families from Europe. The cost of the passage is only $55 for each emigrant from from Liverpool to New Orleans, and the belief is expressed that many of them will settle in the Sunny South.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MAYOR HALL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Oakey Hall's friends say that when he is arraigned for trial he will prove conclusively that he has done nothing but what is entirely legitimate. They add that he is prepared for defence; that he has been expecting indictment for weeks, and will triumphantly vindicate himself, as he is grounded on justice and law, having had the ablest legal counsel respecting the matter. It is reported that his mind was some time since made up to resign the Mayoralty, and he would have resigned had he not learned of an intention to indict him. Tweed, Connolly, Sweeny, and Hall have all despaired of Tammany, which means the Republic to them, and every one of them, according to their estimates, will quit the city and country, as soon as they are entirely out of present troubles. Persons claiming to know say Hall is much wealthier than has been supposed; that he has made from $300,000 to $500,000 a year, since he has been Mayor, and is now worth over $2,000,000. He himself states his entire property inside of $20,000.

BOSS TWEED.

The latest private advices from Albany seem to corroborate the belief that William M. Tweed will be unable to obtain his Senatorial seat, owing to an unwillingness, through dread of exposure, of the two Republican Senators to sell out, as they agreed to when they thought they could do so without discovery.

DANIEL DREW

is said to have made more money in Wall street since the Chicago fire than has been made by any one man there in the same time for ten years. His amount of "puts" is asserted to have been fabulous.

PACIFIC MAIL INQUIRY.

The Committee investigating Pacific Mail matters has reason to believe it will discover enormous frauds against stockholders.

WALL STREET

was quieter to-day, and unmarked by excitement, the news from London being more favorable, and a reaction has set in from the excitement of the past week over the Alabama arbitration question. The reports from the German markets, however, still show an unsettled feeling, and have had considerable effect on operations here.

MONEY.

The bank statements for the week shows a large loss in specie and a steady movement in legal tenders. The market was easy for call loans at 6@7 per cent on miscellaneous collateral; and exceptional loans, on pledge of Government bonds, have been made at 5 per cent. First-class endorsed commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent.

Gold fluctuated from 110¼@110⅜ during the day, under the news from Germany, and closed at 110¼, while from 3 to 5½ per cent was paid for carrying gold loans. Later in the day gold borrowers were freely accommodated with money at 6 per cent.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were higher than yesterday, owing to a fair demand for domestic account, and also to the sales by German bankers, who were understood to be trying to get prices down. The market closed up firm.

THE STOCK MARKET

was dull and rather heavy in tone, the chief interest being in Ohio, Union Pacific, Rock Island, and Northwestern stock.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

closed up quiet and steady at 109 to 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and at 109¾ to 110 for sight. Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½ to 102¾, and Unions at 91½ to 92½ for firsts, 81½ to 81¾ for land grants, and 86½ to 88½ for incomes.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour was firmer and more active for the low grades, with some demand for shipping brands. There was but little doing in wheat, the arrivals being limited and prices unsettled, while holders are asking a further advance. There has been a brisk demand for corn, chiefly for export, though the advance in freights has somewhat checked business.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CASE OF MAYOR HALL.

The greatest excitement was created around the City Hall to-day, growing out of the action of the anti-Ring Grand Jury. An immense throng gathered in the Court-rooms, to be present at the coming in of the jury. Mayor Hall arrived shortly before the opening of the Court. When the Grand Jury handed in the indictments, one of the number read an address, in which he stated that they failed to find indictments against many persons implicated in frauds, because existing laws, as explained by their legal advisers, do not provide punishment. Their investigations have been necessarily slow and tedious, for the plots of the conspirators were carefully and cunningly devised and executed. In the course of their labors, other public frauds have been brought to notice, which they were unable to investigate. They trust that succeeding Grand Juries will bring to light perjury, forgery, and similar crimes, means by which the Treasury was robbed, and the city disgraced. In the Mayor's address to the Court, Judge Bedford, he said: "As it is announced that your Honor leaves the city to obtain relaxation from arduous labors, and I desire an immediate trial; and as the other Judge of this Court ought not, from social reasons, to act in any case of mine, I suggest that any one of the ex-officers of Justice of this Court to whom such reasons cannot apply to substituted." Thereupon Judge C. P. Daly—whom Mayor Hall said was a man who was elected at the last election by general consent of all parties,—and whom nothing could possibly be said against—was determined on.

PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

At the Pacific Mail investigation to-day, Layman, who preferred the charges, did not appear. Lockwood, President of the Company, testified that the indebtedness of the Company never exceeded $450,000. A subpoena was issued for Colonel C. B. Morton, Member of Assembly from Williamsburg, who presented the petition.

MARINE.

Arrived, steamship Erin, from Liverpool.

THE CASE OF FOSTER.

In the appeal of Foster, the car-hook murderer, argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Bartlett, for the prisoner, claimed that Judge Cardozo, who tried him, was under strong excitement from the murder of a near relative. Decision was reserved.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The Market Savings Bank was, to-day, put into bankruptcy. The Receiver of the Union Square Bank announces a dividend of 50 per cent, to be paid to depositors on Feb. 15. The Receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank has filed a report, showing that the assets exceed the liabilities, the trustees having handed over upwards of $300,000, and the depositors will be paid in full. It is reported that the National Banks are having trouble, and among them, one in Brooklyn.

DR. LOOKUP EVANS,

the notorious abortionist, now serving out his sentence, has been denied a new trial by the General term of the Supreme Court.

BERGH REPULSED.

Mr. Bergh appealed to Justice Shandley, to-day, to grant a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor of a pit where a cock fight had taken place. Shandley refused.

THE LATE INDICTMENTS.

Connolly's bail will justify on Monday. The indictment for conspiracy embrace the names of Tweed, Peter B., and James M. Sweeney, E. A. Woodward, and Hugh Smith. They are charged with defrauding the city through a voucher for over $50,000 paid to J. H. Keyser. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Smith, Woodward and James M. Sweeney, their bail having not been tendered. John J. Bradley, is Peter B. Sweeney's bail. Mayor Hall believes that if so disposed, he could quash the indictments against him on the following grounds: First, The Grand Jury violated the law in transacting much of their business outside the Jury-room. Second, The indictment was found against him on testimony he furnished. Third, No opportunity was given him to challenge the jury as he had a right to do. Fourth, The jury was illegally constituted, one of their number being a resident of Massachusetts.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The session of the Methodist Book Committee, held yesterday, was mostly occupied with the consideration of the annual report, embracing the financial condition of the Concern. The assets of the Concern are $1,800,000, and liabilities $700,000. The body will adjourn to-day.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House Committee has examined, during its five weeks' session, 162 witnesses; 56 were summoned, but not examined, and 37 were on the list, but not summoned. The entire expense will be about $6,600.

VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

The Coroner's jury at Cresskill, N. J., rendered a verdict that Jacob Erbe was killed by John Avery. The latter has been imprisoned for trial.

THE NEEDS OF FRANCE.

Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, a well-known merchant, delivered a very interesting address, this evening, to a crowded house, at Cooper Institute, on the subject of "France: The War, the Commune, and the Internationale," the result of his observation during a residence abroad. He asserted that no government will ever have a stable existence in France save that established by the will of the people, and declared that her greatest need was an infusion of fresh vitality by the promulgation of sound, liberal ideas by means of common schools, free speech, a free press, and free religious worship, and an open Bible.

TAXING BROKERS.

The Commissioners of the Stock Exchange, yesterday, voted to take steps to secure a repeal of the law imposing a tax of one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent on the capital employed by brokers in their business.

EFFECTS OF A STRIKE.

A number of employes at the Elizabethport cordage works yesterday struck because the company said they will only make monthly payments hereafter, in place of the semi-monthly, as heretofore; whereupon the Company dismissed all hands, some two hundred, and closed their works.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Wm. Porter and Thomas Kelly, fashionable burglars, who were arrested with the implements of their profession, offered $500 each to the officers to be released. They have heretofore moved in aristocratic society.

PETER B. SWEENEY

is at his residence, Thirty-fourth street. He returned to the city promptly upon receiving an intimation of the action of the Grand Jury. His friends feel confident that he will be able to establish his innocence. A motion will be made to quash the indictment.

Telegraphic Brevities.

It is reported that a heavy sugar house in Baltimore has failed, with liabilities of $250,000.

—The Congressional Committee has concluded its investigation at New Orleans, and will return to Washington this evening.

—Rooms have been secured for Alexis at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, where the ducal party is expected on Monday morning. The James Howard passed Vicksburg on Friday evening.

—A despatch from Little Rock, Ark., on the 7th, in relation to the Arkansas levee bonds fraudulently issued to the White River Valley Railroad, has caused an uneasy feeling in Memphis regarding those bonds, as it is alleged that the litigation necessarily following will bring to light many things not now known in connection with their issuance.

—Joseph Boyer, while hunting rabbits near Peoria, on Friday, shot himself in the face and head, causing, probably, fatal injuries. The game had taken refuge under a pile of brush, and Boyer undertook to drive them from cover by beating the brush with his gun, when it was discharged.

—The famous Mexican desperado, Tomas Redundo, *alias* Procopio, who is charged with many murders, stage robberies, and other crimes, was captured at his hiding-place in San Francisco, on Saturday. He has been the terror of Southern California for years, but was surprised to-day, and had not time to draw his pistols, or he would never have been taken alive. He is a nephew of the famous bandit Joaquim Muriatta, killed there in early days.

—Reports on Saturday from Union Pacific stations West of Cheyenne, say the weather is very cold, the wind higher and the snow drifting. Seven trains are reported stuck in the snow at Summit, a few miles west of Rawlins Station.

—Johnson H. Sands, who was convicted of complicity with ex-Mayor Chahoon, of Richmond, in the Haumstein forgery, has been pardoned by Governor Walker.

—The Mississippi Legislature met on Saturday morning, and immediately adjourned until Thursday next, in order to let the members attend the Mardi Gras festival at New Orleans. A large number of citizens of Jackson and Vicksburg will also attend.

—The American House, at Monroe, Wis., which has been unoccupied since last summer, was burned on Saturday morning. Loss, $6,000.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Ways and Means Committee, acting upon the conviction that the subject of Revenue and Tariff cannot be disposed of without prolonged debate, has concluded not to consider the adjournment resolution for the present.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In the American and British Mixed Commission, to-day, the following was added to the rules of the Commission to be called Rule 26:

"When any deposition or other competent evidence shall have been filed in any case before this Commission, either party to any other case may use such evidence in hearing thereof, with the same effect as if originally taken or filed in such case, provided that the party so desiring to use the same in a case in which such evidence was not originally taken or filed, shall, before the closing of his proofs, file a notice in the case in which such evidence is sought to be used, specifying particularly the depositions or other papers sought to be so used, and the case or cases in which the same were originally taken or filed."

The Commission adjourned to meet on Tuesday next.

BAR MEETING.

At a meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court, held in respect to the memory of the late H. H. Hunter, of Ohio, and Robert J. Brent, of Maryland, Attorney General Williams was called to the chair. The Attorney General announced the object of the meeting, and remarks were made by Messrs. Corwin, Bradley, and General Ewing. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE HOUSE

met for general debate only, Mr. Beatty, of Ohio, in the chair. There was but a small gathering of members. Speeches were made by several members on various subjects. After a speech by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, on a subject of mere local interest to his State, no other members manifested a desire to read a speech to empty benches, and the House adjourned.

LAND FRAUDS IN KANSAS.

Information has been received at the General Land Office of extensive frauds by land speculators in Southwestern Kansas. The lands in question are open only to actual settlers, and, in order to evade the law, a well-organized system was arranged by which lands were entered upon false representations of settlement, by parties using fictitious names, and manufacturing bogus testimony. The Government officials are prosecuting the offenders.

INTEROCEANIC CANAL SURVEY.

Another expedition, under command of Commander Crossman, will soon be fitted out by the Navy Department, to survey the Nicaragua route for an interoceanic canal.

FORNEY RESIGNS THE COLLECTORSHIP OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following letter was handed to the President this afternoon by a friend of Colonel Forney:

DEAR SIR: When you did me the honor to tender me the appointment of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, I accepted it most reluctantly, because I apprehended it would seriously interfere with my business,—especially with my independence as a journalist. My experience have so entirely confirmed this impression, that I feel myself constrained to send you this, my resignation of the office, to take effect on the first of March next. I shall then return to my position in a far more congenial field of usefulness, renew my efforts to my newspaper, and the energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party. Most earnestly thanking you for your kindness and consideration, I remain, dear General, very truly yours,

J. W. FORNEY.

To His Excellency President Grant.

SHIP-BUILDING AND THE FISHERIES.

General Butler was before the House Commerce Committee to-day, opposing the Boutwell Ship-building and Fishery Bounty bill. He argued in favor of differential duties as the only method for the revival of American commerce and the protection of the ship-building interests. With regard to the fisheries, Butler showed that, while Boutwell's bill provides for bounty for the owners of vessels engaged in fishing, it makes no provision for the fishermen, who are the parties most in need of protection, as against the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington.

DIPLOMATIC DINNER.

The Japanese Minister gave a dinner last night to members of the diplomatic corps. Among those present were Secretary Fish and Minister Thornton, who sat near each other, and who appeared to be on the best of terms during the evening. It is stated that Thornton, in speaking of the excitement occasioned both here and in England, about the American case before the Geneva Conference, seemed to regard the whole matter as very absurd and ridiculous, as there never had been any serious objection on the part of the British Government to the presentation of these claims. It is now believed that the whole affair grew out of the contest for the Speakership of the House of Commons, and a desire on the part of Gladstone to draw the attention in England from his Ministry to some other question.

JOURNALISTIC DINNER.

Washington correspondents and representatives of the press gave an elegant dinner this evening, at which there were present President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Senators Anthony and Cameron, Representatives Brooks, Garfield, Cox and Sargent. Governor H. D. Cooke and other ex-journalists now in public life, together with a number of newspaper men from other cities, including Murat Halstead and Thomas Nast.

INCOME TAX.

It is understood that the question of prohibiting the collection of income tax for last year will be brought up in the Ways and Means Committee, and also before the House, so that the Commissioner may make his arrangements with regard to the collection of it. The last vote of the Ways and Means Committee was a tie, Brooks being absent. He is now here, and will vote in favor of prohibiting its collection, which will make a majority.

THE REPLY TO THE EARL OF GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A Washington despatch says that the answer of our Government to the Earl of Granville's note on the Alabama question will be as terse, and as little to the purpose, as Granville's communication. The text of the latter document, however, is not yet received at Washington, the knowledge of its contents being founded on that sent by the cable.

WISCONSIN.

Complimentary Dinner to the Members of the Legislature.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 10.—The party given by the citizens of Madison, complimentary to the Wisconsin Legislature, at the Park Hotel last evening, was the largest and most brilliant which ever took place here, if not in the State. There were over 500 guests, including some of the most distinguished citizens of the State, and many rich and stylish toilettes. The members of the Legislature were warm in their expressions of admiration.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrest of Offenders—A Suit Settled—Robbed Himself—Probable Murder by Indians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Charles Chapman and Charles Behrins were arrested yesterday and taken to Alameda County jail, for an attempt to throw the passenger train off the Western Pacific Railroad at Livermore Pass.

The Caruthers estate litigation, involving the title for the greater part of Portland, Oregon, has been settled by a compromise.

Treasurer W. S. Blakeley, of Santa Cruz, who claims to have been robbed by masked men last week, was examined yesterday and held to answer. His bondsmen have made good the loss to the county.

Mining prospectors in Death's Valley, Nev., found in a mound of stones a paper on which was written: "Jake and Charles R. Porter, attacked by Indians, supposed to be the Manasses band, here on April 7, 1866." No further trace of the parties has been discovered.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Absconding Clerk—Death of State Senator Evans—Sentence of Defaulters.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 10.—John Connor, a clerk in the Paymaster's office of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, in this city, absconded last night with $10,000 of the Company's funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—Henry S. Evans, State Senator from the Fifth District, died at Westchester last evening. His death creates a tie in political parties in the State Senate, and will render difficult the settlement of the contest of Colonel McClure for the seat now held by Mr. Gray, returned from the Fourth District.

In the Quarter Sessions to-day a decision was rendered refusing a rule for trial and overruling a motion in arrest of judgment in the case of Joseph F. Maner, the defaulting Treasurer, and Charles T. Yorkes, broker, Maner being sentenced to pay a fine of $3,000, with imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, by separate or solitary confinement at labor for four years and nine months; Yorkes to pay $500 fine, with a like imprisonment for a term of two years and nine months.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pardon of Hartwell—A Witness Committed—Mail Robber—Death.

BOSTON, Feb. 10.—Julius F. Hartwell, who was convicted of embezzling government funds in connection with the Ward-Mellen case, and sentenced to pay a fine and be imprisoned, has been pardoned by President Grant.

Dr. McDonough, who was yesterday committed to jail for refusing to kiss the book on being sworn as a witness, reversed his decision to-day, and was discharged from custody. The law, it is said, obliges witnesses to take the oath in whatever form the Court considers most binding.

Marshal S. F. Lewis underwent a preliminary examination to-day for stealing money from letters in the Post Office, and was held in $10,000 for trial in March.

Daniel Denny, President of the Hamilton National Bank, died last night.

The Japanese Embassy.

SALT LAKE, Feb. 10.—The weather is pleasant, and the Japanese are enjoying themselves about town promiscuously. A party of them were industriously engaged this afternoon in getting mining information, and selecting specimens. On East Temple street, the principal business centre, members of the Embassy were seen here and there carefully inspecting everything new to them, eagerly questioning those they are presented to, and generally seeking knowledge. They are very polite and pleasing in their manners, and make excellent impressions among the people. They love to shop, and among retailers are the best of all customers, buying whatever strikes their fancy. They expected to start East to-morrow, but the news to-night that the Union Pacific trains are again blocked makes their departure uncertain.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 10—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Alexandria, left Sandringham to-day, in a special train, for Windsor. Crowds of persons thronged the stations by which the train passed, and manifested joy at the recovery of the Prince.

The race between the Cambridge and Oxford boat crews is announced to take place, on the Thames Course, on March 23. The betting is now two to one in favor of the Cambridge crew.

A despatch from Cork reports that a terrible storm has prevailed for the past few days on the southern coast of Ireland, and several disasters, with serious loss of life, are reported. Three vessels, whose names has not been ascertained, foundered off Ballycotton, a village 20 miles southeast of Cork, and their crews perished.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Great eagerness is manifested for the latest news from the American Alabama claims. Special despatches from New York and Washington to the press here, are posted on the 'Change bulletin, and surrounded by large crowds. Yesterday's debate in the Senate on Mr. Edmunds' resolution was fairly reported by cable, together with extracts from the editorials of leading New York journals.

The *Times* says it is morally certain that an attempt to settle the Alabama claims before the Geneva Board will be a failure. "We must therefore make efforts to prevent any angry recrimination, if we are successful. The time is possibly near when more dexterous negotiators may settle all differences."

The *Daily Telegraph* asserts that "the Treaty of Washington is regarded by Americans as one unconditional surrender and a shameful confession on the part of England, if the indirect claims are admitted, and the terms are such as a victor might impose. The pretentions of the United States are intolerably absurd."

The *Standard* and *Post* are silent on the subject.

DUBLIN, Feb. 10.—Kelly has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment at hard labor for killing Policeman Blennerhassett.

The Home Rule candidate has been elected to the House of Commons from Kerry.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A marine disaster off Dungess, in the English Channel, is reported. The steamer Electra was run into by the ship Dholeran, and sunk. Captain Bruce and seventeen other persons belonging to the steamer were drowned. The damage received by the ship is not stated.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—It is not expected in diplomatic circles here that the difficulty about the Alabama claim will prove serious.

Ex-Minister Casimir Perrier has received from M. Thiers an offer of the Ambassadorship at London, but has declined the honor.

It appears that the report that E. B. Washburne, American Minister to France, was about to leave on a visit to the United States, was erroneous. Mr. Washburne, to-day, announces that he has no intention of leaving, and that he did not, as was reported in Paris, present his Secretary to the President as Charge d' Affaires.

Information has been received from Ajaccio that slight disturbances, in the interest of Bonaparte, have occurred in the Island of Corsica.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—The *Official Gazette* publishes additional orders regarding the Chinese in Cuba. For the present, all applications by Chinese for a permit to change their place of residence, or become Spanish subjects, will not be entertained. The Government also refuses to grant passports to free Chinamen, who may be desirous of leaving the country. Chinamen found without police documents, from whatever cause, will be sent to the Government yards or depositories, and there be compelled to work at forced labor. The measure is intended for the sole benefit of planters, who thus obtain cheap labor at very low rates. The measure will also tend to lessen the number of Chinese vagrants.

ITALY.

ROME, Feb. 10.—The Chevalier Nigra, late Italian Minister to France, has been appointed Minister to Russia. The position vacated by Chevalier Nigra will not be refilled, as the Italian Government feels aggrieved at France having no Minister at Rome.

CANADA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—A special to the *Herald*, from Quebec, says that Mr. Langevine, Minister to the Public Works, denies the truth of the rumor as to a treaty of separation between Great Britain and Canada. Lieutenant Governor Bellair and Premier Chauveau also make the same denial.

THE RAILROAD DISASTER AT ALTON.

A Heart-rending Development—Reward Offered.

From the Alton Telegraph (Feb. 9.)

It is generally known that the remains of two of the victims of the late terrible railroad disaster could not be identified. The charred and mutilated bodies could scarcely, indeed, be recognized as those of human beings. Even the physicians could not decide whether the bodies were those of men or women. It is now quite positively ascertained, however, that Mr. Franklin DeWitt Andrews, of Point Pleasant, Warren County, Ill., a gentleman aged 36 years, was one of the victims of the disaster. His brother, Mr. Carson L. Andrews, arrived in town to-day, from Brighton, at which place he learned from friends of his brother his terrible fate. Mr. Andrews says there is no possible doubt but that his brother perished, as his friends were sitting near him, and knew that he did not escape. He desires to take the remains of his brother home for interment, but it is impossible for him, or any one else, to tell which of the two unidentified bodies is that of his brother. Mr. F. D. Andrews was a married man, but leaves no children. He was a farmer by occupation.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad Company have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Frederick Baker and Patrick Halpine, the conductor and engineer of the freight train which collided with the passenger train, near Alton, on Wednesday last.

ALTON, Feb. 10.—The Coroner's jury having decided that the accident at Alton, on Wednesday evening, was the result of criminal negligence on the part of Frederick Baker, the conductor, and Patrick Halpine, the engineer of the freight train, those persons are now wanted. They very suddenly disappeared at the time of the disaster, and neither has since been heard from.

OHIO.

The Ku-Klux Sensation—Wachtel—Small-Pox—The Weather—The Japanese—Ohio River Improvement.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—The gentleman from Tennessee who gave information upon which were based newspaper articles and despatches concerning a scene of rowdyism on board a train of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, four days ago, in which there was an indiscriminate firing of revolvers in one of the passenger coaches, and the engineer was fired at two or three times, explains that he did not, in any way, ascribe it to Ku-Klux; that the stories so far as the shooting on the train and at the engineer is concerned, are true, but that he had no intention of connecting the offenders with Ku-Klux or any other organization.

Wachtel, the German tenor, after three nights of unexampled success in this city, was compelled to omit his appearance at the matinee to-day, from the effects of severe hoarseness, which came upon him from a badly ventilated house while playing last evening. Though disabled to-day, it is regarded as temporary, and is expected not to interfere with his engagement for next week. The receipts for three nights were over $16,000—a sum never before reached here in the same time by an operatic performance.

Thirty-five deaths by small-pox occurred last week.

The weather to-day is more spring-like than any since winter commenced.

Steps are being taken to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit Cincinnati.

The indications are that the Ohio River Improvement Convention, to convene here, will be largely attended.

LOUISIANA.

The Mardi Gras Festivities—Death of a Policeman—A Murder.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The public schools close on Monday to commemorate the birth of Lincoln, and on Tuesday for the festivities. Monday is a legal holiday. The banks will close, and paper due on Monday is payable on Tuesday.

P. G. Townsend, of the police, who was shot, on Wednesday night, by Alexander Newton, a noted desperado, died to-day.

Guiseppe Calbino, a Spaniard, was stabbed and killed in his oyster saloon, on Burgundy street, to-night. The murderer escaped.

The Ice Gorge at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—The weather is mild, and the thaw progresses quite rapidly. Several steamers at the wharf got up steam to-day, and set their wheels in motion to loosen the ice around them. The Adam Jacobs disengaged herself, broke the ice alongside several boats, and then assisted in clearing a large space in the harbor. The ice is rotting slowly, but unless a rise comes it can hardly be expected to break up for several days. A rapid thaw of snow in the Ozark Mountains is looked for, and a consequent rise and break up of the Osage and Gasconade Rivers, which will readily force the gorge here. The ice above the bridge is still strong, and teams and foot passengers continue to cross. A despatch from Belmont says the weather is warm, and that the tow-boat Kellogg has cut into the gorge there to a point above the Bodman, so that steamer will get out safely.

Sent to Jail.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—In the City Council, to-day, a man calling himself Colonel C. P. Cooper, with a number of aliases,—known here as a confidence-man, having been before the Court some time ago in that capacity, under the name of C. P. Cunningham,—was held in bail for $2,000 as a suspected felon. He was arrested in company with a respectably-connected young girl, of Cincinnati, aged about 17, whom he had seduced and brought here, lodging at a hotel as man and wife. The girl returned to Cincinnati last night. The seducer was sent to jail in default of bail. Officer Leper, of Cincinnati, identified the parties.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The barometer will probably fall on Sunday very generally over the Atlantic country, from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The area of the lowest barometer is moving northeast to-day into the Ohio Valley; and southerly winds, with threatening weather, and possibly, rain, prevail on the Gulf Coast, west of Appalachacola Bay, and extend northward to the Ohio Valley by Sunday afternoon; increasing northeast winds prevail on the lower lakes. Cloudy or clearing weather prevails throughout the Atlantic States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Saturday night, unless, possibly, on the Louisiana coast.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The week closes upon a quieter feeling in finances, and the markets generally, than prevailed some days ago. Gold has ceased to advance, as the prospect of trouble with Great Britain has looked less threatening, and the prices of bonds in Europe have ceased to decline.

In the local markets business is dull. There is a moderate demand for money, but the supply of loanable funds is large yet. Even the rumors of war have failed to stimulate the prices of grain and provisions. The large stocks in the country are steadily pressing on the market, and when the prospect of war disappears entirely, the probability is that prices will decline.

Exchange is sold at 25c per $1,000 discount between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at 1-10 discount.

The bank clearings for the week ending Feb. 10, were as below:

Monday	$3,153,332.75
Tuesday	2,376,775.71
Wednesday	2,397,519.75
Thursday	2,481,720.29
Friday	2,278,844.15
Saturday	2,173,836.23
Total	$14,862,028.88
Last week	$17,505,694.18

The following quotations for bank and miscellaneous local stocks are furnished by C. Granville Hammond, No. 386 Wabash avenue:

Banks.	*Bid.*	*Asked.*
First National	120	125
Fifth National	122½	125
Commercial National	125	....
Corn Exchange National	103	105
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Chicago City Railway	140	145
West Division Railway	130	....
National (Elgin) Watch	101	....
Babcock Fire Extinguisher	....	103
Chamber of Commerce	90	....
Chicago Dock	40	45
SALES FOR THE WEEK.		
$10,000 Chicago Dock Co.		45
$25,000 Chicago City Railway		140
$10,000 Corn Exchange Bank		102
$5,000 Babcock Extinguisher		101

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and local stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	*Selling.*
U. S. 6s of '81	114½	114¾@115
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110¼	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62 (called)	110¼	
U. S. 5-20s of '64	110¼	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '65	110½	111@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	110¼	110½@110¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	111	111@111¼
U. S. 5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	111	111¼
U. S. 5s (new issue)	107¼	
10-40s	110	110½@110¾
U. S. currency 6's	113¾	114
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100
Cook County 7s		100
Gold exchange		110¼
Sterling exchange		109½@110
Gold and gold coupons	110¼	110½
Land warrants, 160s	175	185
Land warrants, 120s	132	142
Agricultural College land scrip		173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—Gold was dull at 110¼@110⅜. Loans were made at from 3 to 5½ for carrying. The clearings were $72,000,000; exports for the week, $80,008.

The Government bond market closed up firm, with a fair demand from home investors. German bankers had almost ceased to press bonds for sale.

The stock market opened strong; but prices soon began to decline, and closed dull and heavy at from ¼ to 1 per cent lower than the opening price.

Money was easy at 6 per cent.

Southern State securities, this afternoon, were active in New South Carolinas, January and July issues, with large sales at 34½ to 35½. The statement made by the Governor of South Carolina in regard to the total amount of the debt was probably the occasion of this rise. The balance of the list was dull, in the absence of the regular afternoon call.

The bank statement was unfavorable. The loans have increased to $2,811,800; the specie decreased $2,713,800; the deposits increased $112,800; the legal tenders increased $50,300; and the circulation decreased $57,000.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:			
Coups, '81	115	Coups, '67	111 3-8
Coups, '62	110 1-2	Coups, '68	111 5-8
Coups, '64	110 1-2	10-40s	110 3-8
Coups, '65	110 3-4	Currency 6s	113 7-8
New	110 1-8		
State bonds:			
Missouri	94	Virginia, old	56
Tennessee, old	65 3-4	N. Carolina, old	32 1-2
Tennessee, new	66 3-4	N. Carolina, new	17
Virginia, new	57		
Stocks closed:			
Canton	79 1-2	N. J. C.	110
Western Union	70 3-8	St. Paul	55 3-4
Quicksilver	30 3-4	Do pfd	75 3-4
Adams Express	92	Wabash	76
W. & F.	65 1-4	Do pfd	86
American	63 1-4	Fort Wayne	97 3-4
United States	62 5-8	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	57 7-8	Do pfd	53
New York Central	97	Chicago & Alton	121
N. Y. Central Scrip	92 5-8	Do pfd	124
Erie	30 5-8	O. & M.	44 1-2
Erie pfd	64	C., C. & C.	88
Harlem	113	C., B. & Q.	141
Harlem pfd	119	Lake Shore	89 7-8
Reading	113 3-8	Indiana Central	22
Mich. Cent	118	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	91 3-4	Union Pacific stock	36 1-4
Northwestern	74	U. P. bonds	91 1-2
Northwestern pfd	90 7-8	C. P. do	102 1-8
R. I.	110 7-8		

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received.		*Shipped.*	
	1872.	1871.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,791	2,757	2,658	3,027
Wheat, bu	3,165	13,470	1,033	360
Corn, bu	64,955	43,069	8,378	1,764
Oats, bu	15,718	5,334	9,152	....
Rye, bu	1,880	2,277	....	775
Barley, bu	12,100	1,926	8,745	810
Grass seed, lbs	136,270	52,980	62,000	64,822
Flax seed, lbs	....	....	....	1,238
Broom corn, lbs	6,220	50,630	....	17,615
Cured meats, lbs	54,920	82,230	1,584,951	404,400
Beef, brls	76	390	140	100
Pork, brls	485	548	632	802
Lard, lbs	208,560	170,705	254,161	202,203
Tallow, lbs	14,845	10,040	....	20,080
Butter, lbs	105,480	29,512	2,670	13,920
Dressed hogs, No.	5,160	3,431	1,969	1,321
Live hogs, No.	13,425	9,837	3,357	2,178
Cattle, No.	2,040	1,533	1,684	1,662
Sheep, No.	1,575	2,239	729	2,390
Hides, lbs	64,145	139,166	72,887	32,000
Highwines, brls	551	65	151	300
Wool, lbs	10,100	6,035	....	18,370
Potatoes, bu	6,868	1,632	....	....
Lumber, m	567	88	271	1,303
Shingles, m	520	930	738	853
Lath, m	347	....	....	45
Salt, brls	280	140	931	953

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 692 bu wheat; 901 bu oats; 362 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 7 cars wheat; 77 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 4 cars barley. Total, 91 cars, or 36,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock at this point for the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	Feb. 10, '72.	*Feb. 3, '72.*	*Feb. 11, '71.*
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	18,092	20,020	20,289
Wheat, bu	28,640	27,957	169,050
Corn, bu	363,820	327,412	393,341
Oats, bu	88,845	81,073	65,903
Rye, bu	11,229	10,922	11,205
Barley, bu	41,790	24,345	17,784
Dressed hogs, No	27,828	19,965	18,111
Live hogs, No	80,312	76,545	86,112
Cattle, No	11,701	9,423	9,714
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	12,780	14,981	22,543
Wheat, bu	8,926	8,009	12,908
Corn, bu	93,543	146,822	56,788
Oats, bu	39,308	61,486	9,901
Rye, bu	3,980	5,261	5,342
Barley, bu	40,140	35,352	10,135
Dress'd hogs, No	14,806	10,336	15,381
Live hogs, No	20,556	17,762	10,678
Cattle, No	6,566	6,933	5,673

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions during the week:

	Receipts.	*Shipments.*
Beef, brls	239	504
Pork, brls	7,221	4,372
Lard, lbs	1,012,660	3,322,932
Meats, lbs	1,033,570	10,545,297

The produce markets were all quiet to-day, most of them dull, though without much change in prices. The situation was simply one of unusual apathy on the part of buyers, while there was no particular anxiety among sellers.

Highwines were dull and easier, owing to the fact that other markets were quoted lower. Sales were made of 50 brls at 87½c, and there were sellers at that price at the close.

Dressed hogs were moderately active, and averaged lower. Buyers held off till near the close, refusing to pay over $4.85, but could obtain few at that price, and subsequently paid $4.90@4.95, the outside for choice light. The market closed firm at that range. A few pigs sold at $5.00. Sales were 1,843 head.

Provisions were very quiet, and averaged about the same as yesterday. The receipts of hogs were light, and prices of live stock unchanged. There were few buyers present for any description of hog product. The market for mess pork opened rather weak and about 5c per brl lower, but closed firm. Lard was in moderate demand, with little change, though not sustaining the advance quoted yesterday afternoon. Meats were steady, with a fair demand for a quiet day, and holders were firm on all except bacon lots, which were quoted easier. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller February, $12.40@12.45; do seller March, $12.57½@12.60; do seller April, $12.80; do seller May, $13.05; do seller June, $13.15@13.20; prime mess, $11.50. Lard, cash or seller February, $8.80@8.82½; do seller March, $8.90; do seller April, $9.12½; do seller May, $9.25. Green meats at 3⅞@4c for shoulders; 5¼@5½c for short ribs; 6c for short clear; and 6¾@8c for hams. Dry salted meats at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5¾c for rough sides; 5½@5⅝c for short ribs; 6@6⅛c for short clear. Boxed meats ⅛c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet pickled hams, 8@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7@7½c for short ribs; 7½c for short clear, and 11@12c for hams. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10.75@11.00. Beef hams, $23.00. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 750 brls mess pork, seller March at $12.55; 1,000 brls do at $12.60; 1,500 brls do seller April at $12.78; 1,000 brls do at $12.75; 600 brls prime mess at $11.50; 100 tcs lard (special brand) at $8.87½; 100 tcs do at $8.82½; 850 tcs do at $8.80; 342 tcs do (head) at $8.70; 60 tcs do (No. 1) at $8.56; 100 tcs lard seller March at $8.90; 100 tcs do seller April at $9.12½; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅛c; 20,000 lbs green hams (13 lbs) at 8½c; 40,000 lbs do at 8½c; 500 pcs and 60,000 lbs do at 7½c; 1,000 lbs do at 7c; 80,000 lbs do at 6½c; 40,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6½c; 75 tcs inferior sweet pickled hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs rough sides at 5½c; 12,000 lbs Cumberlands at 5½c; 250 bxs do at 6c; 80,000 lbs short ribs at 5½c; 20,000 lbs do at 5½c; 100 bxs short clear at 6½c; 20,000 lbs bacon shoulders at 5½c packed; 25 brls beef hams at $23.00.

The following are the statistics of hog packing at the principal Western points:

	To date, 1872.	*To date,* 1871.	*To date,* 1870.	*Total last season.*
Chicago	1,075,167	812,564	590,904	913,087
Cincinnati	565,000	447,801	329,000	500,066
Louisville	303,512	242,135	182,000	242,135
St. Louis	355,000	296,733	235,348	305,600
Milwaukee	273,000	210,960	158,450	241,000

Chicago has, therefore, packed to date nearly twice as many hogs as Cincinnati, three times as many as St. Louis, and nearly four times as many as Milwaukee.

Flour was in rather better demand, though the bulk of the sales were in two lots. There would be a fair inquiry for shipment, both East and South, if the property could be moved freely. Prices to-day were firm at previous quotations. Sales were reported of 30 brls white winter extras (Quincy) at $8.50; 55 brls do at $8.30; 30 brls do at $7.50; 50 brls do at $7.25; 200 brls spring extras at $7.00; 500 brls do (Minnesota) at $6.50; 50 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls do at $6.00; 100 brls do (Park Prairie) at mill at $5.75; 1,200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring superfine at $4.25; 50 brls do at $4.00. Total, 2,785 brls. Bran was firm at $14.50 per ton.

Wheat was tame and irregular, at a shade below yesterday's prices. The market was weak and dull early, for the simple reason that few wanted to buy; but the receipt of a telegram from New York, about noon, quoting that market higher, infused a little more life into the trade, and made the last half of the session relatively active. Offering of cash wheat were light, the receipts continuing small, and holders of that in store evinced no disposition to sell, as there seems to be very little lying back in the country, and bids fair to be a fair export demand in New York, if that be not interfered with by the war. The majority of option traders seem to be afraid to operate extensively pending the present complications. Hence quietness, with little change. The market for seller March opened at $1.26, fell to $1.25¼, improved to $1.26¼, and closed easier at $1.25¾. Seller the month sold at $1.24¾@1.25; seller last half do at $1.25@1.25¼. Seller April at $1.27¾@1.28; and seller May at $1.30@1.30¼, all closing at the inside. No. 1 spring was nominal at $1.29; and No. 3 do at $1.14½@1.15. Cash sales were reported of 7,800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.25; 5,000 bu do at $1.24½; 20,200 bu do at $1.24¾; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.05. Total, 33,800 bu.

Corn was very quiet, the day being one of the least active known in corn for several weeks past; but the market ruled a shade easier on options, though New York was firm, and our receipts were light. This market has been remarkably steady for more than a month back, and the great bulk of the shorts would seem to have filled up, leaving the market stagnant, as there is little prospect of profit in operating on either side. It is thought that corn can scarcely decline very much, as it is low already; while, on the other hand, there is so much of it, not only here, but all over the country, that there is little hope of an advance. The range of the market was 40¼@40⅜c cash; 40¼@40½c seller last half; 40½@40¾c seller March; 41¼@41⅝c seller April; 41⅞@44¼c seller May; 44¾@44⅞ seller June, and 45½@45⅝c seller July, all closing steady at inside quotations. Cash sales were reported of 16,000 bu No. 2 at 40½c; 39,200 bu do at 40½c; 1,200 bu ears at 40c; 2,400 bu shelled at 39½c delivered; 4,300 bu do at 38c on track; 800 bu do at 37½c. Total, 63,600 bu.

Oats were again very quiet, at a shade under yesterday's prices, the market being deserted during a great part of the session. There is no shipping demand for oats, and less than usual are wanted for local use, as the relatively low price of corn causes it to be substituted for oats as widely as possible. Seller the month was nominal at 32¼@32⅜c, seller March at 32½c, seller April sold at 33½@33⅝c, and 36c was bid for seller May, with 36½c asked. Sales were limited to 1,300 bu (special house) at 32¼c, and 600 bu at 32½c. Rejected was nominal at 29c.

Rye was dull and nominally unchanged on cash, at 71c for regular No. 2 and 72c for fresh receipts do; 65c for rejected. Seller month was easier, at 71c bid and 71½c asked. Sales were 400 bu by sample at 73½c; 1,200 bu do at 73c; 800 bu do (to arrive) at 72c. Total, 2,400 bu.

Barley was dull, and again lower, buyers being absent. Seller March sold early at 59½c, but closed at about 59¼c. No. 3 was nominal at 50c, and rejected at 40@43c. Cash sales were 400 bu No. 2 at 59c; 400 bu do at 58½c; 10,000 bu do at 58½c; 800 bu by sample at 65c; 400 bu do at 61c. Total, 12,000 bu.

The New York *Daily Bulletin* says of the wheat topic: "The improvement in gold, limited arrivals, a better demand for the Southern trade, the material reduction in the stock, and the very unfavorable reports in regard to the appearance of the winter wheat in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and a small portion of Kentucky, will likely change the tone and spirit of the market. Our stock is now reduced to about 3,125,000 bushels, and, with a domestic consumption of 70,000 to 80,000 bushels weekly, the present supply will, no doubt, be soon exhausted, but in the event of any considerable advance in prices we may look for free supplies from the West by rail."

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says the only way to relieve the coal trade is to open up new markets and outlets for the supplies, now so difficult to be placed, and points to the West as a good place to commence.

The Pottsville *Journal* says that in a few years, not over two, the demand will be fully equal to the supply, and that then we need have no fear of unremunerative coal property.

Saward's Coal Circular gives the following statement of the export of rails from Great Britain, compiled from official returns published by authority of the House of Commons:

	—12 Mos. end'g Dec. 31—		
Countries.	1869. *Tons.*	1870. *Tons.*	1871. *Tons.*
America—			
United States	299,196	421,824	511,059
British	23,762	30,291	61,733
Spanish W. I. Islands	1,376	3,709	3,152
Brazil	9,977	5,890	20,528
Chili	4,823	17,273	11,262
Peru	21,841	13,843	28,019
Europe—			
Russia	246,162	207,676	79,119
Sweden	5,223	2,933	9,170
Germany	30,354	52,060	50,288
Austrian Territories	27,020	38,434	24,189
France	4,451	372	2,654
Holland	12,184	15,466	14,811
Spain and Canaries	13,473	13,195	13,318
Asia—			
British India	90,224	153,137	34,707
Australia	23,329	8,691	14,110
Africa—			
Egypt	6,276	2,382	14,781
Other countries	65,299	65,635	85,184
Total	888,010	1,059,392	979,017
Old iron to all countries	120,020	106,749	138,831
Pig iron to United States	132,485	113,980	188,113

The *Journal of Commerce* gives the following as the receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York for the month of January:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Wheat flour, brls	212,379	283,645	207,378
Corn meal, brls	35,458	17,424	11,991
Wheat, bu	237,921	250,609	116,800
Rye, bu	249	400	900
Oats, bu	185,976	193,838	493,436
Barley and barley malt, bu	110,071	36,033	233,434
Peas, bu	7,591	2,391	29,570
Corn, bu	102,357	473,210	1,899,475
Cotton, bales	112,077	144,552	105,087
Pork, pkgs	32,443	34,837	15,645
Beef, brls	14,795	11,947	8,099
Cut meats, pkgs	36,408	36,319	67,617
Butter, pkgs	52,744	52,605	55,270
Cheese, pkgs	22,111	31,183	24,123
Lard, tcs and brls	14,414	47,609	58,339
Lard, kegs	2,670	2,822	2,757
Whiskey, brls	22,141	16,688	18,404

The grain movement by rail is steadily increasing. The arrivals this winter are principally of Indian corn on account of the small stock carried over from last fall. The receipts of flour have been unusually light. The arrivals of bacon and lard are the largest ever known.

CORRESPONDING EXPORTS.

	1870.	1871.	1872.
Wheat flour, brls	168,091	177,018	82,572
Rye flour, brls	445	146	481
Corn meal, brls	9,618	8,038	12,134
Wheat, bu	1,076,672	954,886	702,003
Rye, bu	....	....	70,623
Oats, bu	1,787	6,883	2,497
Barley, bu	....	....	....
Peas, bu	9,460	4,565	34,739
Corn, bu	32,676	80,082	1,721,919
Pork, brls	6,817	17,198	18,091
Beef, brls	1,519	2,331	3,575
Beef, tcs	7,109	12,913	6,121
Cut meats, lbs	5,999,267	9,959,722	33,325,271
Butter, lbs	88,556	194,033	456,085
Cheese, lbs	954,703	1,576,034	743,629
Lard, lbs	3,019,047	10,950,056	23,394,803
Tallow, lbs	2,365,194	2,355,882	5,684,570
Tobacco, crude, pgs	2,664	3,331	7,519
Tobacco, manf. lbs	569,629	670,082	774,487
Whalebone, lbs	23,408	30,541	2,818
Petroleum, galls	3,146,049	2,289,619	4,835,917

There has been a fair outward movement. Provisions have found a free outlet; the shipments of lard and bacon have been immense.

LATER.

In the afternoon wheat was rather weak, but closed firmer, at $1.25½@1.25⅝ seller March. Corn was firm, closing at 40⅝c seller March, and with 40⅛c bid for cash.

Chicago Daily Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

BUTTER—Sales were effected at about previous rates. There was a moderate local and shipping demand at the following prices: Choice dairy, 22@25c; fair to good tub and firkin, 14@17c; inferior to common, 7@13c.

BAGGING—The bagging market continues very firm, and in the leading brands of grain bags a further advance seems imminent. There is a steady, fair business doing. We repeat our quotations of yesterday: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37c; Philadelphia, 37; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21@22c; gunnies, single, 19@19½c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were in active request, and were firm at the following prices: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand, ₱ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000, $40.00@90.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—No change was visible in this market. There was a moderate inquiry and an ample supply at the following prices: $1.50@1.65 for common; $1.75@1.90 for fair to choice medium, and $2.00@2.25 for navies.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $60.00@75.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice hurl to $140.00@160.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.30, lard tierces, $2.00@2.10 for iron-bound, and $2.20@2.30 for hickory-bound; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—There was a big movement in this staple and the market was firm at the recent advance. Common cheese is plenty but firm; factory is scarce. We quote: New York factory, genuine, 15½@16c; do, imitation, 15c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 14@15c.

COAL—The coal trade was quiet and prices were steady and uniform, ranging as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $12.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00@8.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Wilmington, $6.00.

CIDER—No change took place in the price of this article. The demand is fair at $7.00@8.50 for common to choice.

EGGS—Remain steady at 20c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The fruit market was generally reported quiet, and, with the exception of a decline of 10c per box in raisins, there was no quotable change. The following are the prices current: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@18c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, new, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15½@16c; pitted cherries, 35@36c; peaches, pared, 22@25c; peaches, halves, 8@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new, Southern, 7@8c; do new Western, 7½@8½c; do new, Michigan, 9@10½c.

FISH—The fish trade continues to improve, and prices are exceedingly firm for all descriptions. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2, $4.75@5.00; trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10.00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1.60; family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No. 1, 40@45c; box herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl, $10.50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—In this branch of trade only a limited business was doing, and prices were nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $8.00@11.00 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated. Lemons, $6.00@6.50; oranges, Valencia, per case, $10.00@11.00.

GROCERIES—Trade is slowly improving, and the general market is firm; especially so for staple goods, the stocks for which are moderate. We quote:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, 24½@25c; prime do, 23½@24c; good, 23@23½c; common, 22½@23c; O. G. Java, 29@33c; Singapore, 25½@26½c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Miracaibo, 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, 13½@13¾c; A sugar, 12½@12¾c; B do, 12½@12¾c; XC do, 12½@12¾c; C do, 11½@12c; choice brown, 10½@11½c; fair do, 10@10½c; New Orleans, 9½@11½c; molasses do, 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; common molasses, 50@55c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, 40@60c; extra, 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; New Orleans, 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, 13½@14c; cloves, 18@19c; cassia, 45@46c; pepper, 21½@22c; nutmegs, $1.15@1.20.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@7c; standard 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; erasive, 5½@6c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry,

HAY—The hay market was again reported dull and weak, but there was no quotable decline in prices. We repeat our list as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14.00@15.00; do loose pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $12.00@13.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@11.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were quoted fairly active and firm at full former rates. We repeat our list as follows: Green salted cured light, 11½c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—We continue to quote:

Bar iron	4 2-10@4 6-10c
Horse-shoe iron	5 3-4 @6 c
Heavy band	4 8-10@5 4-10c
Light band	5 2-10@6 4-10c
Hoop	5 5-10@8 7-10c
Oval	4 8-10@5 8-10c
Round and square	4 2-10@5 1-10c
Half oval and half round	5 1-10@6 3-10c
Russia iron, perfect	20 c
Russia No. 1, stained	18 c
Sheet iron	5 4-10@6 3-10c
Norway nailrods	7 1-2 @8 1-2 c
German plow steel	9 @12 c
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4 @12 1-2 c
Spring and tire steel	9 @11 c

LEATHER—The exceeding firmness that has characterized this market for some time past is still prevalent, and with the spring trade a general advance is anticipated. The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* speaks of the Boston market as follows: "The general market for leather is, perhaps we might say, buoyant, and there are indications in most descriptions of higher prices ruling at no distant period. Tanners must live, and there is always a corrective to be found for unremunerative prices in this, as in every other department of industry; that remedy is no other than a curtailment of production, and to this our tanners will surely, sooner or later, resort if they cannot, at the present market prices, make a living profit by converting hides and skins into leather." We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 37@38c; city harness, 37@38c; country harness, 34@35c; line city, per lb, 39@42c; kip, per lb, 80c@$1.00; kip, veals, $1.00@1.15; city upper, No. 1, per ft, 28@29c; city upper, No. 2, per ft, 25@27c; country upper, No. 1, 24@27c; collar, per ft, 21@23c; calf, city, $1.25@1.45; calf, country, $1.10@1.25; rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs, 35@37c; rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs, 37@34c; rough upper, damaged, 28@30c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 33@35c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 40@45c; Philadelphia sole, 43@46c; harness, per lb, 39@43c; kip, light, $1.00@1.15; kip, No. 1, medium, 80c@$1.00; kip, heavy, 75@85c; American calf, 32 lbs, $1.25@1.45; French calf, 28 lbs, $1.80@2.35; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@2.20; French kip, 60 to 100 lbs, $1.00@1.65; French calf, Lemoine, per doz, $65.00@85.00; French calf, Jodot, $70.00@100.00.

LUMBER—The market is well supplied, and the demand continues fair at unchanged prices. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	....@36.00
Common flooring dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common board, joists, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00@22.00
Fencing	20.00@22.00
Joists and scantling, 18@24 feet	20.00@25.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	4.00

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3.50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNER'S STOCK—All goods in this line are being held with great firmness, and dealers are looking for an early advance:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do 12x12, $12.50; do 14x20, $13.00; do tern, $11.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs., 38c; tin'd copper, 35c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 10c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c, net.

NAILS—Are active and firm at former rates, all sales being made on a $5.00 basis: 10d to 60d per keg, $5.00; 8d, per keg, $5.25; 6d, per keg, $5.50; 4d, per keg, $5.75; 3d, per keg, $6.50; fine 3d, per keg, $7.75; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.00.

OILS—Prices were firm and unchanged. We repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows: Carbon, 24c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed, raw, 92c; do boiled 97c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, 90c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 86@87c.

POTATOES—The demand was good at 80@90c for common, and at $1.00@1.10 for good to choice lots, from store.

POULTRY—Turkeys were in large supply and lower, but with this exception there was no important change in prices. We quote: Chickens, dressed, per dozen, $3.00@3.75; turkeys, do, per lb, 10@12½c; geese, do, per doz, $9.00@11.00; do, live, $10.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2.15; Onondaga, fine, $2.20; coarse, $2.20, and Diamond C, $2.40 per brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was quiet, but steady at $3.00@3.30 for common to prime. Clover was dull and easier at $6.00@6.15, the outside for prime.

TEAS—The demand was reasonably active and the quoted prices were firmly sustained. Young hyson, common to fair, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.40; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@85c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.15; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1.35@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, $1.00@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; choice to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@70c.

WOOD—The demand continues fair at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Beech, $12.00; maple, $12.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00, delivered.

WOOL—Prices are exceedingly firm, and there are indications of a further advance in prices. The demand is fairly active, and largely exceeds the supply. The Boston market is reported as follows in the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*:

"The advance in the wool market has been fully sustained during the past week, and the excitement still continues. Pulled wool maintains its position, and prices in this line are not expected to recede before the advent of spring. At this time Eastern supers command 85c, and very little of the whole quantity placed was sold under 70c, as will be seen by the bulletin annexed. The sales of the week include 2,600,000 lbs of domestic and foreign."

We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, medium, in good condition	58@62c
Washed, coarse	58@62c
Unwashed, fine	30@40c
Unwashed, medium	38@43c
Unwashed, coarse	40@45c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@76c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	50@72c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@15c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

Review of the Chicago Live Stock Market, Week Ending Feb. 10.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 10.

The receipts of live stock during the week up to this evening were as follows:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,705	10,539	1,295
Tuesday	1,629	14,971	2,750
Wednesday	2,374	12,686	2,206
Thursday	3,467	15,056	4,961
Friday	2,040	13,425	1,575
Saturday	300	6,000	....
Total	11,315	72,677	12,787
Last week	9,402	84,789	7,612
Week before last	11,963	58,367	10,357

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	*Hogs.*	*Sheep.*
Monday	1,049	3,974	632
Tuesday	1,165	4,001	1,601
Wednesday	194	4,331	....
Thursday	1,057	1,785	686
Friday	1,684	3,357	729
Saturday	....	....	....
Total	5,149	17,448	3,589
Last week	6,181	15,884	4,981

THE MARKET.

The only serious drawback to trade during the past week was the difficulty shippers have encountered in obtaining freight room. The attendance of buyers from the more prominent Eastern markets was more than usually full, and under the stimulus afforded by favorable advices, there were anxious buyers, and but for the "loose management" of the railroad officials in neglecting to furnish adequate transportation, we might have recorded a week of activity and buoyancy, instead of one of dulness and depression. Trade opened sharp on Monday at a strong ¼c advance on the prices current at the close of the preceding week, but, finding that two, three, or even a half dozen days must elapse before they could obtain cars in which to forward their stock, several Eastern buyers withdrew from the market, while the purchases of those remaining were necessarily curtailed. In the absence of competition prices weakened, and before the close the advance gained early in the week had been lost. There is widespread and growing dissatisfaction among both Eastern and Western operators, at the persistent disregard of their interests shown by the Eastern roads, as the course they are now pursuing is working serious, and, it is feared, permanent injury, to the live stock trade of this city. During the first half of the week a good quality of stock was offered, but on the closing days the average was poor, the late arrivals consisting largely of common to fair grades. Sales of choice were reported at $5.75@6.00, while some few extra commanded $6.25@6.50, but the bulk of the business was transacted at prices ranging downward from $5.65. The activity noted for some time past in the demand for stockers continues, and desirable lots,—of which the supply is light,—find ready buyers at full former rates, or at $4.00@4.35 for thrifty young steers of from 900 to 1,050 lbs average. Mixed, thin, and roughish lots are salable at $3.25@3.75. Fat cows are in steady, fair request at $3.75@4.25, but common, thin descriptions are neglected at $2.75@3.25. Good calves of from 250 to 300 lbs average, sell at $4.75@5.50, and coarse, thin heavy at $3.50@4.25. Only a few straggling lots of Texas cattle are arriving, and, for the present, quotations are simply nominal at $2.75@3.75 for common to medium, and at $4.50@5.25 for good to choice droves, suitable for shipment East.

To-day trading was slow, and prices were weak and unsettled. Eastern buyers would have cleared the pens of all desirable grades, had it been possible to ship them out; but there were cattle in the chutes this morning that were bought on Monday and Tuesday last, and have been awaiting shipment ever since, which deterred shippers from making further purchases. City butchers and feeders operated in a small way, the former at $3.50@4.25, and the latter at $3.25@4.35. The market closed dull, with a good many left over.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.25a6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat well-formed 3 year to 5-year old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75a6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers averaging 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5.00a5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.50a5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 a 1,100 lbs	3.75a4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 a 1,050 lbs	3.00a4.35
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2.50a3.25

HOGS.

The receipts for the week have been 72,677, against 84,789 last week and 58,367 week before last. The changes in this market have been few and unimportant. The receipts have varied but little from those of last week, and, taking into consideration the difference in quality, prices are but little lower. At the opening of the market a firm and buoyant feeling prevailed, and, had the supply of cars been sufficient to enable shippers to operate on as liberal a scale as they desired, there is no doubt that the competition between them and packers would have caused a substantial advance, as there was a fair margin between here and the Eastern markets,—a fact of which shippers seemed eager to take advantage. As the week advanced, common and medium grades accumulated in the pens, and prices eased off a little, the decline reaching about 10c per 100 lbs.

To-day there was only a light demand either on local account or for shipment, and although the receipts were moderate, sales dragged heavily, and not all sold. The range of prices paid was $4.00@4.60, with most of the sales at $4.15@4.45. We quote common, light, uneven, coarse, and mixed lots at $4.00@4.20; medium at $4.25@4.35, and good to choice at $4.40@4.65. Sales include the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*	*No.*	*Av.*	*Price.*
48	345	$4.55	50	238	$4.30	51	289	$4.50
54	269	4.35	65	238	4.40	58	319	4.50
48	305	4.35	60	232	4.25	57	229	4.20
76	378	4.45	53	280	4.30	68	234	4.10
52	272	4.35	112	286	4.45	54	272	4.30
47	264	4.35	62	209	4.15	53	232	4.50
115	262	4.35	114	220	4.25	47	339	4.10
55	220	4.35	69	201	4.10	54	282	4.35
54	255	4.30	53	218	4.15	52	306	4.40
48	279	4.25	54	280	4.40	30	282	4.25
46	303	4.45						

SHEEP—During the first three days of the week the sheep trade was active, with prices firm at a slight advance, but the unexpectedly heavy receipts of Thursday—4,961 arrived—caused a sharp reaction, and the market closes dull at a reduction of 25c ₱ 100 lbs. The extreme range of prices was $3.80@7.00, though there were few sales below $4.50, and not many above $6.50, the ruling prices being $4.75@5.25 for medium, and $5.50@6.50 for good to choice. We quote common thin mixed lots at $3.80@4.50; medium at $4.75@5.25, and good to extra at $5.50@6.75.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, Feb. 10—1:30 p.m.—Consols—Money, 92; account, 92¼. Bonds, '62, 91¼; '65, 91¼; '67, 91¼; 10-40s, 89¼.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 10.—Bonds, '62, 95¾.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Rentes, 56f., 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 11¼@11⅜; New Orleans, 11½@11⅝; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 9d@11s 10d. Flour, 26@27s. Cheese, 69s. Cumberlands, 33s. Short ribs, 34s.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—In dry goods there is an increasing demand for textiles, at enhanced prices. We quote Adriatic brown sheetings at 14c; Appleton A and Indian head, 14½c; Indian orchard A, 14c; C, 13c; B B, 12c, and double weight, 14½@15c, the latter being the established price of agents. Dwight star, 40 inch, 15c; Broadway, 11½c; Augusta, 13c; do A, 27 inch, 10c; do, 33 inch, 11c; Amoskeag bleached drills, 16c; Moss standard do, 16c; Appleton brown do, 15@15½c; Newmarket bleached and colored jeans, 13½c; Pequot do, 15c; Naumkeag satteen, 17c; do bleached, 17c. Wamsutta bleached muslins are in active request at 20c, with a prospect of an advance; Nashua E do, 17c; Allen's cheviot prints, 11c; Hamilton checks and hair lines, 11½c; Lyman cheviot and yard wide fancy prints, 16c; Lancaster cambric prints, 15½c; Oriental Ruby do, 11½c; do chevoit prints, 11c; Washington robe prints, 11½c; Pacific Mills prints, 11½c; Mallory pinks, 12c; Manchester ¾ brocades and plain lustre dress goods, 20c and 19c, respectively; do diamond brocades and satin stripes, 22½c; do 6-4 black lead colored alpacas, 25@30c.

Albany Live Stock Market.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 6,000; quality medium. Good cattle scarce and ¼@½c higher for common and medium. The market has been weak to-day, and prices a trifle lower than last week. A large number remain unsold, and will be shipped through; range from 5 to 6c for common to medium; 6¼ to 7c for good to extra; 7½ to 7¾c for choice selected. Henry Rosenthal sold 64 Illinois, av 1,150 lbs, at 5¾ to 6c; 100, av 1,300 lbs, at 6¾@6½c; 52, av 1,200 lbs, at 6½c; 40, av 1,100 lbs, at 5¾ to 5½c; 30, av 1,200 lbs, at 5¾c; 38, av 1,260 lbs, at 6@6½c; 33 Cherokees, av 1,120 lbs, at 6c. W. E. Robbins, 15 Illinois, av 1,370 lbs, at $7.16; Canada oxen, av 1,550 lbs, at 5¾c. H. Rankin, 30 Illinois, av 1,330 lbs, at 6½c; 50, av 1,200 lbs, at 6½c. Kirchway & Burns, 56 Indiana, av 1,450 to 1,500 lbs, at 7½c; 38, av 1,340 lbs, at 6½c; 14 Missouri oxen, av 1,700 lbs, at 6½c. G. Rubel, 64 Illinois, av 1,340 lbs, at 6½c; 46, av 1,360 lbs, at 6½c. Livingston & Rosenthal, 80 Texans, av 1,225 lbs, at 5½c; 86 Illinois, av 1,200 lbs, at 5½@6c.

Sheep—Receipts, 20,800. Market dull and dragging, but prices not lower. Western, av 68 lbs, 5½c; av 80 lbs, 6¼@7½c; av 90 lbs, 7½@8c; av 100 lbs, 8@8½c; extra, 8½c; Canada, av 130 lbs, 8@8½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,600; no sales. Dressed, unchanged.

Pittsburgh Live Stock Market.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—At East Liberty the cattle arrivals were fair and the prospects slow. Best, 6½@6¾c; stockers, 3½@4½c.

Sheep—Arrivals light and prospect fair. Best, 7¼@7¾c; medium, 6¼@6½c; common, 5@5½c.

Hogs—Arrivals fair and prospects fair. Philadelphias, $5.50@5.60; Yorkers, 4¾@4⅞c.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling uplands, 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and unchanged. Receipts, 7,000 brls. Cornmeal unchanged. Wheat less active; advance in freights checks export demand. Receipts, 4,000 bu; No 1 spring, $1.58@1.59½; No. 2 spring, $1.56@1.57; winter red Western, $1.63@1.67; amber, $1.68@1.71; white, $1.69@1.78; No. 2 Chicago spring, in store, $1.56; prime do, delivered, $1.59; choice white Michigan, delivered, $1.78. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley active and unchanged. Receipts, 40,[illegible] less active and unchanged. Receipts, 13,000 bu. Western [illegible] Ohio, in store and afloat, 52½@56c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged at 93c.

EGGS—Buyers favor at 28@31c.

HOPS—Quiet at 25@65c for 1871; 10@13c for 1860; 10@15c for 1869; 8@12c for 1868.

LEATHER—In good request and firm at 26@29c.

WOOL—More active and firm; extra Ohio, 77½@80c; pulled, 67½@82½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee in fair request; Rio, 19½@21c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses in fair request; domestic, 40@60c. Rice quiet at 8½@8¾c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13c; refined, 22@22½c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 80@80½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer and closed heavy; new mess $14.00@14.25; old, $13.37@13.50c; February to April, $14.12; July, $14.50. Dressed hogs dull, at 5¾c. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady. Lard firmer; hot to prime steam, 9⅛@9¼c; kettle, 9¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and held firmly; XX spring, $6.50. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.26; No. 2, $1.24. Oats steady; No. 2, 32½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 40½c. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1, 71½c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 58½c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.20@4.30.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Dull and nominal at $12.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 10.—TOBACCO—Sales continue light; prices stiff. Receipts small.

COTTON—Steady; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75. Wheat firm; amber, $1.77 delivered. Corn active; 60c shelled. Oats active; prime, 52c. Rye quiet and firm at 95c.

PROVISIONS—Active at full prices; mess pork, $13.50@13.75. Bulk shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear, 7c. Bacon shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8c. Sugar-cured hams, 12½c; plain, 11@11½c. Lard, 9@10c.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 87c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat very strong; closed better; No. 1 red winter, $1.55@1.56; No. 2, $1.49. Corn steady at 54c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Refined steady, held at 20@20½c for car lots; 21@22c for small lots. Crude quiet, at $4.70@4.75.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.56¼; amber Michigan, $1.50; No. 1, red, $1.49¼; No. 2, $1.46@1.46¼; No. 3, $1.40. Corn is a shade better; high mixed, 47¼@47½c; low mixed, 47c. Oats, quiet and unchanged.

DRESSED HOGS—$5.15@5.20.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—COTTON—Firm at 22¼c. Receipts, 2,400 bales; exports, 1,400 bales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady at $1.60. Corn steady at 51c. Oats dull and lower; white State, 40c.

HOGS—Quiet at $5.35.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active at $7.00@7.75. Wheat active and higher; red Western, $1.50; amber, $1.63; white, $1.71@1.75. Rye, 99c. Corn in fair demand and higher: yellow, 68@70c; mixed Western, 70c. Oats steady; white, 55@58c; mixed, 54c.

WHISKEY—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and higher; superfine Western, $6.00@6.50. Wheat firmer; Pennsylvania, $1.60@1.65. Corn nominal; mixed Western, 69½c. Oats active at 52@56c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork steady at $14.50. Bacon firm; hams, 14c. Lard steady at 9½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 93½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—Western produce and groceries nominally unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 19½. Sight, ½@¾ discount. Gold, 111.

COTTON—Firmer; sales, 5,000 bales; good ordinary, 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middlings, 22½c; receipts, 6,238 bales; exports to Liverpool, 3,323 bales; continent, 4,291 bales; stock, 247,230 bales.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain unchanged.

OILS—Steady.

EGGS—Dull and drooping; 18c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and weak; $13.25. Lard quiet and weak; 8¾@9¼. Bulk meats dull, but holders not willing to make concessions; 5c, 6½c, and 6¾c. Bacon quiet and weak; 6½c, 7½c, and 7¾c.

HOGS—Firm; $4.40@5.00; receipts, 1,000.

WHISKEY—Steady; 87c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand, all higher grades tending up; superfine winter, $5.60@5.75; extra do, $6.00@6.25; XX, $6.75@6.80; XXX, $7.10@7.35. Wheat strong, little better; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.33@1.33½; No. 3 fall, $1.63; No. 2 red, $1.71@1.72. Corn firmer; high mixed, 41c; No. 2 in elevator, 43c. Oats firmer; No. 1, 38½c. Barley firm; choice spring, 85c. Rye steady; 78@80c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87c.

PROVISIONS—Pork nominally 13c. Dry salt meat, more doing; loose shoulders, 4½@4⅝c; clear rib, 6½c; all seller March; long clear middles, 6¼c. Bacon nominally unchanged. Lard salable at 8¾c; held at 8½@9c.

HOGS—Quiet at $4.00@4.40.

CATTLE—Firm; unchanged.

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Such reform of the civil service as shall make men and fitness, instead of partisan zeal or personal favoritism, the test of preferment to Federal offices.

Our readers, and the public generally, are so well acquainted with the tone and quality of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, that we need not enlarge upon that subject. Near the close of the 25th year of our existence as a public journal, we had the misfortune, in common with a large majority of the business community of Chicago, to be burned out, losing thereby the most commodious newspaper building in the United States, and being deprived, temporarily, of the use of our extensive printing machinery. We have commenced rebuilding our ruined edifice on a more enduring plan than before, and we have effected arrangements for the use of machinery which practically gives us the same facilities that we possessed before the fire. Upon occupation of our new building and machinery THE TRIBUNE will be issued as an octavo, and contain eight pages of reading matter.

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TIME TABLE.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Mich. Central & Great Western Railway.

Arrival and Departure of trains. Depot—Foot of Lake st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air line) [illegible]
Fast New York Express [illegible]
Jackson Accommodation (daily) [illegible]
Atlantic Express (daily), via Air Line [illegible]
Night Express [illegible]
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.
Mail [illegible]
Night Express [illegible]
FOR MUSKEGON, GRAND RAPIDS, ETC.
Mail [illegible]
Night Express [illegible]
St. Joe Accommodation [illegible]
‡ Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. † Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman sts. Ticket Office, southwest cor. Madison and Clark.
Mail [illegible]
Special New York Express [illegible]
Atlantic Express [illegible]
Night Express [illegible]

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.
Passenger depot at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.
Evansville & Terre Haute Express [illegible]
Momence Accommodation [illegible]

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, & Chicago.
Day Express [illegible]
Pacific Express [illegible]
Fast Line [illegible]
Mail [illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation [illegible]
* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1872.

NO NEW CHARTER FOR CHICAGO.

In our telegraphic despatches from Springfield of Friday will be found the following:

> The Committee on Municipal Affairs decided, last night, to strike out of the City Incorporation bill everything in reference to Chicago, or, rather, to make it apply only to cities having less than 100,000 people. Since it is plainly impossible to pass any bill solely devoted to cities having over that number, it appears that the Committee are of the opinion that the charter of the City of Chicago is well enough as it is.

The bill referred to is one that the Senate Committee spent a long time in maturing last winter, as well as this winter. After very full discussion and consideration, it passed the Senate by a nearly unanimous vote,—the four Cook County Senators voting for it.

There are many excellent and valuable provisions in the bill, particularly in regard to the powers of the Mayor, and the authority it gives the Council to reform city administration. It is probably the best general incorporation bill that has yet been produced in any Legislature. No city is forced to become incorporated under it, but may, by a majority vote of its citizens, surrender its old charter and accept this general incorporation law. Yet it appears that the citizens of Chicago are to be excluded from this right. If the new general charter is better than our present patch-work charter, our citizens are to be deprived of the privilege of making the change and adopting the superior organic law.

What is the cause of this singularly arbitrary decision of the Committee on Municipal Affairs? Is it because the general charter gives the Common Council power to dispense with all or any of the numerous "Boards of Irresponsibility" which we now have; or to reduce the number of their members, or otherwise change or reform them? The new charter does not require that any or all of the existing Boards shall be abolished, but simply gives the people, acting through the Common Council, the power of doing so. Is there anything wrong in that?

What right has the Committee on Municipal Affairs to exclude Chicago from the operations of this law? Why say to every other city in the State (except Chicago), you can adopt this new charter, but Chicago shall not have the privilege of doing so.

The Committee must have concluded that the Chicago charter is all that Chicago needs; but the Chicago people might be of a different opinion. The Chicago people might say, if the new charter gives the Common Council the power to confer on the Mayor the right to appoint and remove various officers, including members of Boards, which it does, "We much prefer it to the old charter, which makes the Mayor a mere figure-head to a City Government for the administration of which he is held responsible." But the Municipal Committee have undertaken to throttle this right of self-government.

The people might conclude that, if the new charter gives the power to get rid of the Board of Public Works, the Board of Police, and the Board of Health, and gives the power to appoint one person to perform the duties which three or more persons are now required, as a Board, to perform, whereby a responsibility, certain and undoubted, could be fixed, that it might be a good thing to do.

That the Chicago charter, which has been amended and tinkered by every General Assembly which has met since 1856, has become incongruous in many respects, and abounds in obscurities and contradictions, is known to nearly every one; yet this Committee hold that is "well enough as it is"—for the Chicago people. The Constitution prohibits the passage of any law amending the charter of any city, and if this city is not included in the operation of the general law, it must retain its present charter, with all its ills and deformities. If this general law was to be imposed upon the cities of this State without the consent of the voters of the city, a legislator would be justified in determining that the Chicago charter was better than the general law; but, as the bill does not so provide, but leaves it to the votes of the electors of each city to adopt it or not as they may choose, we insist that there is no justification for the attempt to deprive the people of this city of the right to adopt it if they wish so to do.

THE ALDERMANIC CASES.

The action of Judge McAllister, in granting a *supersedeas* in the case of Alderman Busse, convicted of having solicited a bribe, is but the exercise of a power properly vested in members of the Supreme Court for wise and excellent purposes. The granting of this writ amounts legally to a suspension of the sentence until such time as the Supreme Court can pass upon the appeal made by the defendant in the case. This proceeding is by no means unprecedented; it has been exercised in countless cases. We say this much to disabuse those who may assume that this is an act of extraordinary power, specially interposed in behalf of the convicted Aldermen. The Supreme Court was in session when the Glade case was taken up, and that body refused a *supersedeas*. Glade was convicted of having received money direct. Busse was convicted of having conspired with others to demand a bribe, and the evidence was, that he told Goggin that Alderman Walsh would come to see him to arrange terms for carrying the job through. The Court admitted testimony as to what took place between Walsh and Goggin, and Busse was convicted. The cases of Glade and Busse were not alike.

We do not understand that Judge McAllister in any way seeks to defeat the ends of justice, or to deny that official bribery is to be punished; the Supreme Court has settled that, in the Glade case. But persons accused of bribery are entitled equally with all other persons to such means of defence as the law may permit. All criminals have the right to an appeal from a supposed erroneous legal decision which has resulted in their conviction. Pending the hearing of this appeal, it is not unreasonable to suspend the execution of the sentence. In the case of a man sentenced to death, this *supersedeas* is essential, because otherwise the man might be hanged before his appeal would be heard. In Busse's case the hearing cannot be until the next term of the Supreme Court, by which time his term of imprisonment would be nearly, if not quite, expired.

It is important that the law relating to criminal prosecutions for bribery shall be definitely settled. By popular demand, prevailing in all parts of the country, such prosecutions are hereafter to form a regular part of the proceedings of every Criminal Court, and bribery is to be punished as much, as a matter of course, as larceny, forgery, or any other offence against society. The prosecutions of Chicago Aldermen, and of officers of all degrees, who may use their official place for corrupt purposes, are not to stop with the effort making to reach present and past Aldermen, but, whenever the occasion calls for it, is to be renewed against every dishonest official. Therefore, we had better have the law as it is fully ascertained, that, if there be any defects in it, they may be remedied by legislation. It is just to the public and to the officers that the degree of responsibility of the latter, in the way of criminal prosecutions, may be fully understood.

In the matter of these Aldermanic prosecutions, the outraged public justice has been to some extent vindicated. It has been demonstrated by legal investigation that a controlling majority of the Common Council used their offices to blackmail the public; that no legislation, however proper, in which any person or corporation was interested was allowed to pass unless that person paid for the votes to pass it; that, whenever an occasion offered, the corrupt would initiate measures hostile to certain persons, and then demand to be bought off for a liberal price; that there was a regular clearing-house in which the Aldermanic pools were deposited; that at least in one case $1,900 were distributed among nineteen Aldermen for their votes. A number of these persons, present and former Aldermen, have been indicted. There have been three convictions. The great point gained was in the Glade case, where the public had the satisfactory judgment that an Alderman was amenable to the laws against bribery; that Grand Juries could be found who would indict, and Petit Juries who would convict, and Courts who would sentence; and that these proceedings were affirmed by the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State. Three months ago, such a result was supposed to be among the impossibilities; to-day, every man feels more secure in his property and rights, from the now-established fact that a dishonest Alderman may be punished for his official misconduct. The insolence and corruption which have hitherto been protected by irresponsibility stand rebuked, and the victory for the public is a great one. The public care nothing for Aldermen as such; they do not care whether the punishment be in jail or the penitentiary; the great victory is, that punishment can be inflicted. With respect to those yet to be tried, we suppose public justice demands that there shall be no discrimination,—that all shall be treated with equal justice. It is not to be disguised, however, that the list of indicted is by no means complete; that many, and some of the most offensive, cases have never been reached. That some persons have escaped, or will escape, is no reason why those whose guilt is established should not be convicted. Once punished by this official judgment, the public care very little what becomes of the Aldermen personally. The great point in which the public feel the most concern has been gained. Hereafter, men who get into the Board of Aldermen will remember that they may and can be indicted, convicted, and personally degraded, for any corruption of which they may be guilty.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK.

The award of the Commissioners in the matter of the Custom House block was published yesterday. The gross sum demanded by the owners was $2,080,000. That awarded by the Commissioners is $1,667,112.50.

The law of Congress authorized and required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase that block if the same could be had at private sale, or otherwise, at a fair price. The Commission appointed by the United States Court was a most excellent one; men well versed in the values of property, having no interest in the proceeding; and they called to their aid a large number of persons skilled in the value of real estate. The result is the award stated. There can be no two opinions as to the substantial justice of the award. It is as near an estimate of a fair price for that land, respecting, of course, all speculative values, as can be had. That being the fair price of the land, can the Secretary, or will the Secretary of the Treasury, decide not to take it? The law fixes no sum to be paid, nor does it institute any comparisons as to the value of that and adjoining blocks; it requires that the Secretary shall purchase that block if he can do so at a fair price. The fact that other blocks can be had for less money does not bear in the least on the value of this block. A mile distant, whole blocks may be had for the value of a fifty-foot lot in this block. This is, perhaps, the most valuable block in the city. The owners are by no means anxious to part with it at the price designated; and is it not worth its value to the Government as well as to individuals? This award will now be sent to Washington, and in a few days we may expect the decision of the Treasury Department thereon.

FEES AND SALARIES.

The House of Representatives at Springfield has passed the bill regulating the fees and salaries of certain officers. The bill has to go to the Senate, where it will be amended, and several weeks may yet elapse before it becomes a law. This question is not without difficulties, but those difficulties have been greatly increased by the theory that has prevailed in the Legislature that every officer must have a certain amount of salary, without reference to the duties performed. Thus the effort has been to make the fees large enough so that, in counties where there is but little business done, the officers will still get large pay. It is too often the case that members of the Legislature are the personal representatives of the office-holders in their respective districts, and do not hesitate to levy any taxes required by them. It would be a great benefit if we had but one-third of the officials who are now quartered upon the public, and a still further benefit if the compensation of these offices was confined to mere compensation, and not extended to large profits. We would have purer politics; there would be a better class of persons in office; and there would be less interference by officials to coerce Nominating Conventions. One of the most difficult things in government is to abolish sinecures and reduce the profits of office-holding. Though the Constitution of the State peremptorily required this of the Legislature, that body has for over a year avoided and postponed the subject. While the Legislature did not hesitate a moment in limiting the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $4,000 a year, it had not the moral courage to attack the fees of a Town Collector, who, for two months' services, pocketed from $15,000 to $20,000. One reason is, that the Town Collector is generally potential in a ward caucus, while the Judge is not.

This fee and salary question has been a grievous trial to the office-holders. If the bill be anything like it ought to be, there will be weeping among those who have hither arrogated to themselves all political authority in their counties. But the State will survive the calamity, even if the great majority of these officers should resign.

THE ABUSES IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The investigation of the abuses in the Fire Department, in connection with the pending consideration of a more stringent fire ordinance in the Common Council, is timely. The most perfect fire ordinance that could be devised would be practically of no service to the community with an inefficient Fire Department. No ordinance can prevent fires. At best it can only check the destructive spread of fire by aiding the Fire Department to work more efficiently; but, as long as it is the practice of the department not to exert itself to extinguish fires, the ordinance will only prove inoperative, however carefully it may be framed. The investigation which Mr. Talcott has set on foot has at the very outset demonstrated that our Fire Department is rotten all through. Discipline and respect for superiors, which are the first elements of success, do not exist at all, and some of the superiors themselves are shown to be men incapable of commanding respect. At fires there have been no concert of action, no obedience to orders, and utter unconcern whether the fire spread or not. During the administration of Mr. Harris, a fireman who questioned his orders, or who refused to obey promptly, either found himself sprawling upon the ground by a vigorous application of the old Chief's trumpet, or was sent home in disgrace and subsequently discharged from the department. Under the present administration, however, engineers, pipemen, drivers, and stokers have obeyed or disobeyed, as they saw fit, with the most perfect impunity. Different companies have interfered with and prevented each other from working, if possible. It has been considered a praiseworthy feat "to fix" the Fire Marshal with a stream. The Marshal ordered a fireman to do one thing, and the Assistant Marshals ordered him to do another thing. The testimony before the Commissioners further shows, beyond any question, that there is a powerful clique in the department, supposed to be acting in the interests of Dennis Sweeney, against Williams. This clique is made up of members of the old volunteer department, who are trying to get into power by demonstrating the inefficiency of the present Fire Marshal. Their favorite mode of demonstrating this fact is not to do any work themselves, if they can help it, and interfere with those who do wish to work. This clique is reported to extend to every engine-house in the city, and, of course, must therefore more or less interfere with the efficiency of every engine. At the head of this clique, it is charged, is Assistant Marshal Schanck, who is declared, by the almost unanimous testimony of the witnesses thus far examined, to be incompetent for his position, both in mental calibre and personal habits. Under the generalship of such a man as this, heading a clique against the Marshal, it is not difficult to account for the chaotic state of the department, or that firemen should say, with a sneer: "Fires will burn, no matter who is Chief."

Although the Commission has been in session but one day, sufficient testimony has been developed to warrant the Commissioners in making a clean sweep of this clique, and reorganizing the department upon a working basis. To insure its future efficiency, some stringent regulations should be made which will correct insubordination at the very outset, and this must be effected, if the whole of the present department has to go by the board. The Commissioners would also do well to look into the accounts of the Fire Department, especially in the matter of purchases, and ascertain why the supply of hose always falls short at a fire. Let the investigation be a searching one. There is no question, nor has there been one for a long time, that the department has been rapidly going from worse to worse, until at last it has reached a degree of inefficiency which may at any time result in another great conflagration. To sort out these cliques, to punish insubordination, to establish severe disciplinary rules, to regulate the conduct of the employes, both on and off duty, to appoint tried and experienced men, of respectable character, to superintend it, and to place the entire mechanism of the department in complete working order, clearly fall within the province of the Commissioners, and we have faith enough in Mr. Talcott's vigor and determination to believe that he will accomplish these duties.

THE ENGLISH CASE.

England has at last put in her plea of abatement in the Alabama claims, and filed her case, which is to be submitted to the Geneva Tribunal, in the State Department at Washington. No reference is made in the case to the claims for consequential damages, and the fact that such a claim would be made by the United States does not seem to have been entertained at all by the English Commissioners. There is a statement of the matters referred to in the abitration, as understood by the British Government; a statement of facts in reference to the Florida, Alabama, Georgia, and Shenandoah; four volumes of correspondence relating to these and other vessels, concerning which representations were made to that Government; and, also, papers relating to the proclamations issued by Great Britain, and the judgments issued by the Exchequer and the other Courts.

Of the four vessels which inflicted the principal damage,—the Shenandoah, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama,—the British lawyers claim that admissible evidence tending to prove an unlawful intention was only furnished in the case of the Alabama. They claim that the Shenandoah and Georgia were never in any manner or degree fitted out for warlike purposes within the dominions of Her Majesty, but that they left English ports as merchant vessels, and were sold to the Confederate Government after they had left; that no information was furnished proving that the Florida was intended to carry on war against the United States, and that she entered a Confederate port, and remained there four months, during which time she was manned, armed, and provisioned, before she engaged in any operations of war. In the case of the Alabama, proper notice was given, but the persons having possession of her carried her to sea before the order for seizing her was given. The "case" still further claims that, in all cases as to which reasonable evidence could be obtained, the suspected vessels were seized and proceedings instituted for the condemnation of them; that four were thus seized,—the Alexandra, the two iron-clads, and the Canton or Pampero,—and were prevented from being used for belligerent purposes.

It will thus be seen that the English not only do not entertain any idea of consequential damages, but that, in the matter of direct damages, they claim they are only liable to make good what losses may have been inflicted by the Alabama, and even in her case they allege that, "if ordinary activity had been exerted in the endeavor to intercept and capture her, the losses of which the United States now complain would probably have been in great measure averted." In regard to the sufficiency of the information afforded the British Government, the "case" says:

> It is necessary throughout to bear in mind not only that the trade of ship-building is a great and important branch of industry, which her Majesty's Government was not required by any international duty to place under restriction unauthorized by law, and over which it was not justified in assuming any arbitrary control. But also that the principal firms of British ship-builders had been for a long time in the habit of entering into contracts with foreign Governments in all parts of the world for the construction, equipment, and sale of ships of war, such contracts being privately negotiated in the ordinary course of business, without any power on the part of the Government to inquire into or interfere with them. No presumption, therefore, as to the real destination of any such vessel would in any case arise from the mere fact of her having a war-like character, although she might be in course of building during a state of war between particular powers, while others were at peace.

The British "case," as made up, perhaps explains the unusual flurry and temper of the people and press over the American "case." They had settled down to the happy conviction that, perhaps, they were liable to pay for the depredations of one vessel, and suddenly found the plaintiff not only demanding reparation for the direct losses inflicted by a dozen or more vessels, but also half-a-dozen different classes of indirect damages, some of them so large that the plaintiff himself couldn't compute them. It is hardly to be wondered at that the British Lion should have lashed himself into ungovernable fury.

EDITORIAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.

Colonel John W. Forney, who some time ago was appointed Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, has resigned, giving, as his reason, that holding such an office was incompatible with the freedom and independence of journalism. He says that his experience since he has been in office has been such that he is constrained to resign, that he may return to his position, and, "in a far more congenial field of usefulness, renew my efforts in my newspaper and the energetic support of the principles of the great Republican party."

If any one person more than another is entitled to speak on this subject from experience, that man is Colonel Forney. He is a veteran journalist and a veteran office-holder. In long years ago he was the editor of the Democratic organ in Philadelphia, and sought from the Democratic party the office of Clerk of the House of Representatives. It was denied him for a time, but he eventually obtained it, and then, as an editor and office-holder, endeavored to preserve his rectitude in both positions. Subsequently, as editor, he sought to be United States Senator, and was defeated, but, not long after, was made Secretary of the Senate, at that time being the editor of two papers, "both daily." How far the independence of the editor was restrained by his official rank, is a matter that belongs to history. Finally, he abandoned office for himself, and applied his energies to his Philadelphia paper. From this field he was called to accept the office of Collector of Customs, and, with all his ripe experience, he accepted the place. The wonder is not that Colonel Forney has discovered that holding an office impairs the value of his paper, discredits it as an organ of public opinion, and limits his independence as a journalist; but the wonder will be that it required six months' additional official life to bring him to that conclusion. It would be doing injustice to the intellectual ability of this veteran editor to assume that he never experienced the embarrassments of official life until now; and, perhaps, it would be equally unjust to assume that during his present brief official appointment his editorial independence has been subjected to greater privations and distress than it ever was while holding office under any previous appointment. Be the case as it may, we have this frank confession by a strong partisan, that he cannot do his duty as an independent journalist so long as he holds office under the present system of Civil Service. We forbear to inquire what it is in holding the office of Collector of the Port of Philadelphia which interferes with the free and honest expression of opinion and discussion of political sentiments by the editor. It is hardly necessary. Every man understands it. There can be no serving of two masters without deceiving one or the other. The journalist cannot abuse the confidence of the public; the office-holder is permitted no will but that of his employer. When these two duties conflict, the editor must destroy public confidence in his paper, or must resign. Colonel Forney has chosen the latter course, and, whatever be the policy he has marked out for his journal, it will be free of all suspicion of control as the price of official position.

A Committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature is engaged in investigating the alleged sale of bogus diplomas by regularly-chartered medical colleges in Philadelphia. The result of the inquiry is not especially encouraging to the people who pin their faith on parchments, and take any diploma as a sure sign of thoroughness of knowledge. The present cook of the Auburn State Prison, better known in criminal records as the notorious "Dr." Rosenzweig, of New York, has in his possession a regularly-issued diploma from a regularly-chartered institution, "The Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia." Before the Committee several colored men testified to having bought diplomas for $60 apiece. About half of these full-fledged physicians had attended one lecture; the others had not even gone through with that formality. Dr. Hylton, of Philadelphia, wished to test the honesty of Buchanan College, which is under precisely the same management as the one already named, and applied there for a diploma for his son, 2 years old. He only gave the name, and stated that the applicant had been in the country for two years. The authorities thereupon offered the diploma for a certain price, and agreed to waive all attendance upon lectures and any examination whatever. They promised to antedate the document as far back as was wished. The testimony seems thoroughly conclusive. It is to be hoped that those who are directly responsible for the vast amount of suffering and death which result from the practice of unskilled physicians, will receive a punishment meet for their deserts.

Victor Hugo—whom fickle Paris, since his disastrous defeat, has styled *Victus* Hugo—has announced his belief in Gambetta as the coming man. The main reason for his trust in the fiery demagogue seems to be that, under him France can take a more speedy revenge upon "the bloodthirsty hordes of barbarians." The present system cannot, the exile of Jersey thinks, last. "Napoleon the Little has been surpassed by Thiers the Very Little." The unpardonable sin of the latter was in refusing to allow the great cities to work out their own salvation by means of the guillotine and kindred measures. His usurpations have paved the way, M. Hugo says, for the coming return of Napoleon III., whose reign will be brief and bloody. "A grand popular uprising" (by which the gentle poet probably means a bloodthirsty revolt) "will put an end to Bonapartism forever." Gambetta will rule over an Arcadia, in which every one will have as much money as any one else and every one will be learning "to read and to shoot." When the latter accomplishment is mastered, revenge is of course next in order. Terms of peace will be dictated in Berlin, the natural boundary of the Rhine will be the first condition, a full indemnity for the war to be and the war that has been will be paid, and France will be happy forevermore. Realties have so rudely shattered the hopes of the poet that it is fortunate that he can still so readily delight himself with dreams.

The orders about Chinamen, which the *Official Gazette* of Havana published on the 10th inst., are even more outrageous than those hitherto issued. They show a deliberate resolve to reduce to practical slavery the whole body of Chinese who have been lured by artful misrepresentations to ill-fated Cuba. The necessities of the Coolie system may be some excuse for the regulation that Chinamen under bond, who are found to be without police-documents, shall be put to forced labor, either at the Government dock-yards, etc., or on some plantation, but the orders about the free Celestials are apparently wholly indefensible. They are forbidden from even asking leave to change their present residences; they are forbidden to even apply for the inestimable privilege of becoming Spanish citizens; and they are forbidden to leave the country. This last provision shows conclusively that it is not the aim of the Spanish authorities to drive the Chinese population away. They are shrewd enough to see that labor will be the great necessity of the future, and foolish enough to think that the best way to secure it is the enslavement of the laborers. Class legislation has been the curse of Spain in the past, and bids fair to be so in the future.

The educational profession of Germany is trying to transmute some of the glory gained by it at Koniggratz and Sedan into solid cash. It complains (and with excellent reason) that its members are wretchedly paid for their service. Some satirist writes: "The schoolmaster conquered at Koniggratz, but starves at home." It is openly said that the cause of the evil is the utter incompetency of the Prussian Minister of Public Instruction. So much feeling has been manifested that his resignation is considered probable. Some enemy has exhumed from obscurity that terror of eminent men, a volume of poems published in early youth. It is principally devoted to praise of the joys of wine, and expresses a lofty disregard of learning as opposed to liquor. Some of the shorter poems have been set to music, and are having a great run at Berlin, to the intense disgust of their unfortunate author. These rather spiteful efforts are, however, only an indication of the existence among the teachers of Prussia of a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction, which is rapidly crystallizing into a determined effort to obtain complete justice from the country which owes them so much.

We notice with regret that Tennyson is to write an ode of thanksgiving on the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The position of Poet Laureate is evidently not without its disadvantages. This manufacture of machine-made rhyme, whether for the New York *Bugle* or the English nation, must weaken the reputation of the poet. Tennyson's song of welcome to the Princess Alexandra was, to be sure, better than Tupper's, but its merit was chiefly conspicuous by its absence. The most atrocious effort of Sir Walter Scott's ready pen was his effusion on "Waterloo." Still, that was a sort of charitable work, which was very fortunate for its sins. Tennyson is writing for a steadily-decreasing circle of readers; there are still many people who regard him as the first of living poets, but scarcely any one who does not think that in each particular characteristic he is excelled by some one rival. If his patriotic heart is full of surging emotions of joy, the forthcoming poem will probably be a good one; but the way in which it is announced would seem to indicate that it will be patriotism to order, doled out by the guinea's worth.

A correspondent writes to THE TRIBUNE: "Will you be kind enough to inform me why it is that the press generally is so ignorant of the amount our Government has put in as claims for indirect or consequential damages in the Alabama affair, while it publishes and republishes the exact amount of all claims for direct damages?" In reply to which it is only necessary to say that the press is ignorant for the same reason that our correspondent and the agents of the United States themselves are ignorant. The consequential damages, except in one or two counts of the indictment, are left blank, because no two persons in Christendom would calculate them alike. They would run from a nominal sum in gross to a sum up in the billions and trillions, according to the mathematical capacity of the calculator. They may represent a figure which the United States could not compute without making itself ridiculous, and which it never expected to be awarded, or it would have stated the amount definitely. If those who have spent several years studying these claims cannot reduce them to a mathematical certainty, the press can certainly be excused for its inability to do so.

Our Philadelphia contemporaries are beginning to raise a hue and cry because political economy is not taught to suit them in the New England colleges, and foresee a conspiracy against the industries of the country. They point at the same time with local pride to the University of Philadelphia, which "years ago rose above these false doctrines, and teaches the truth with all the acceptability and success that could be looked for or desired." The ordinary reader who is not afflicted with the peculiar and special forms of Pennsylvania industry will naturally enough wonder why Pennsylvania does not patronize her own University if the New England colleges do not suit her. We know of no other escape from her dilemma unless she get "the knowledges" protected by a high tariff.

—Mrs. Woods, of Millersburg, Holmes County, O., is driving a good business with the aid of the liquor law. She has recovered $16,000 from dealers who have sold liquor to her husband, and the old man still sticks to the saloons. Millersburg is the county seat of the banner Democratic county in Ohio, and there are few but Democrats in the place.

LOUISIANA.

A History of the War of the Factions.

The Central Figure of Politics in That State.

Charges Preferred Against Governor Warmoth.

The Packard and Warmoth Conventions of August, 1871.

Carter, Dunn, and Bovee.

The Legislative War—A Twenty-Day Campaign.

A Senate in a Revenue-Cutter, and a House of Representatives in a Liquor-Saloon.

Wiles, Wrangles, and Whiskey.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.

If THE TRIBUNE was in the habit of issuing about eleven sheets *per diem*, and was not particular about the nerves of its readers, and had no need of giving any space to Thiers, and the Prince of Wales, and Congress, and Governor Palmer's correspondence about Chicago, and the contributors who know just how the titles to real estate should be adjusted, &c., &c., then THE TRIBUNE might expect to be able to give, in a dozen issues, a tolerably circumstantial account of the political intrigues, corruptions, and the irregular proceedings which have enlivened the history of Louisiana since the close of the war. In default of such facilities, we will have to be content with narrating a few of the circumstances which have led to the recent unusual demonstrations.

WARMOTH.

The central figure of all Louisiana politics (and there is nothing in Louisiana but politics, apparently,) is Warmoth,—Warmoth,—Warmoth. What merit there is in the State Government is probably due to Warmoth, for he is the Government,—the focal point of all effort and all talk, whether upon one side or the other, is Warmoth. Charges against Warmoth flow through the popular conversation as the Mississippi River flows the streets at high water or when the gutters are flushed; and the current is quite as filthy. We take Warmoth for breakfast, along with our Texas beef and fried plantain, and have him with our soup and roast mallard for dinner. Citizens accosting each other in the streets inquire what is new about Warmoth, instead of, "How are you?" They even have been known to forget to grumble about the present spell of weather, which has kept every body shivering and rheumatic for the last ten or twelve days,—the like having never been known before, the oldest inhabitant tells me. In short, one cannot turn down a street, no matter how obscure, or drop into a hotel reading-room to dust off a little, but he will run upon two, four, or, more likely, half-a-dozen excited citizens, discussing the deeds of Warmoth. What the fire is to Chicago; what Tweed, Fisk (R. I. P.!), Woodhull, and Greeley, all together, are to New York, as objects of interest, Warmoth is to Louisiana.

Well, what of Warmoth?

Warmoth was, as mentioned in my previous letter, a Union soldier during the war. He is, like Grant, one of the great men over whom the retired Richard Yates claims a paternal sort of relation, having signed their commissions and discovered the then hidden germ of their greatness. He helped raise a negro regiment in Missouri (the Thirty-second Infantry), and was made its Lieutenant Colonel. Fighting as such, he received a wound in one of the attacks upon Vicksburg. He also acquitted himself with great credit in several other hard-fought battles of the Western armies. But he had the misfortune to incur the personal enmity of one of those omnipotent fellows who sit exalted upon the staff of Grant,—J. H. Wilson, to-wit, an Assistant Inspector General,—and the first he knew he was court-martialed and dismissed the army, on General Grant's recommendation as Commander of the Department. The charges were the most flimsy, trumped-up affairs, and Warmoth was soon reinstated, with full rank and pay from the date of his suspension. Beyond all doubt, Warmoth was a good soldier, and, as such, acquitted himself until the close of the war, when he settled down in New Orleans as a lawyer, politician, and soldier of fortune. He shot rapidly into notoriety,—popularity. He served conspicuously as a lobby member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867-'8, and was the Republican candidate for Governor, submitted to the people at the same time with that instrument, viz.: in June, 1868. His term of four years was to commence on the 1st of the following January, but, by special provision of the law, he had an extra six months,—the period intervening between the ratification of the Constitution and the date mentioned.

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1868 AND THE LEGISLATION THEREUNDER.

The Constitution under which he was elected, and the laws which were passed under it, were framed to suit the understood emergencies of the times,—the Rebel spirit, or, rather, perhaps, the disorderly elements of society, being then so rampant as to justify, or at least afford, a pretext for an almost military style of Government. The form is republican, but the spirit and effect of the laws, as they stand, are essentially despotic. What Warmoth's hand has been in the passage of these laws for the centralization of power and the facilitating of corruption, I will not attempt to cipher out at this stage of the evidence; but it is well known that the laws are of a sort which have been encouraged in Congress as the only means of keeping the rascally Rebels well under and "insuring Republican supremacy."

THE FIRST ELECTION LAW

of the new State, with Andy Johnson's Policy to inspire, from Washington, the disloyal and disorderly elements, resulted lamentably. Negrophobia was rampant, and terrorism prevailed. The Republican voters, by Warmoth's advice, resorted to abstention, and, where negroes or "abolitionists" did attempt to vote, bloody riots, and even massacres, occurred. The result was, that, whereas the liberal Constitution of the State had been adopted in June by a vote of 152,000 (supposed to be the Republican strength), the total vote for the Grant Electors, in November, was only 34,000. In seven parishes or counties, there was not a single Grant vote.

A LEAP TO THE OTHER EXTREME.

In short, the result of this election, and the legislation which followed, were not of a sort to encourage the friends of liberal reconstruction. Consequence, a leap to the other extreme. In 1869 and 1870, election laws were enacted which were not without precedent in Louisiana in old slavery-days, but which would shock the really Republican States of the North out of their very senses. By these laws, the custody of the polls and the counting of the votes were placed in the hands of the Governor's appointees, instead of men chosen from the people. These were a Supervisor of Registration, his clerk, and such other assistants as the Supervisor might appoint. Sheriffs of parishes are also appointed by the Governor; also, of course, all officers of militia,—for which liberal patronage is provided by the laws, to be handled and dealt out by Gubernatorial appointees. Thus both the peaceable and the violent or forcible means of power are centralized entirely in the Governor. He has, at the same time, the control of the Courts, for he appoints the Judges of the higher tribunals and the petty Magistrates of the parishes. He has the control of the formation of public opinion, through the patronage which he is enabled to give the press. In short, there is nothing to hinder a strong, ambitious man in the Executive Chair from making his own laws and construing them, as well as executing them. He

VIRTUALLY CHOOSES THE LEGISLATURE,

for, when an election of members approaches, he has only, under the existing laws, to send out a sufficient number of his adherents from New Orleans to the country parishes as Supervisors or Registrators, with directions to return themselves to the Legislature, and, *presto!* that body is his, to have and to hold for such purposes as he wills. The young man whom he appoints (in all likelihood an adventurer from some Northern State) as Supervisor goes out to his parish, stays there long enough to register his friends, at least, as voters, and then, a few days before the election, resigns his office in favor of his clerk, and runs for the Legislature. If the people do not choose to vote for him, he need not mind them; for, in a case of disputes, he has sole control of the ballot-boxes, and the appeal is to the Governor, who fitted him out in the first place. This kind of practice, and the encouragement which it has received from Warmoth, is giving him the best of opportunities to pack a Legislature with his own servile tools, have resulted in the returning to the present Legislature of sixteen men who served as Supervisors of Registration, either actively or virtually. For seven of the members new parishes were carved out, somewhat after the manner of railroad stock waterings. One of the sixteen was Walter Wheyland, whose tragical death is referred to further on. He was admitted to the Lower House from the parish of Sabine, notwithstanding his competitor brought along along affidavits from more than four-fifths of the qualified voters of the parish that they voted for him (the contestant).

INCREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The scandal growing out of such cases as these has become very great. Still greater is that arising from the unwarrantable, and, probably unconstitutional, increase of the public debt. The constitutional limit is $25,000,000; which the grants and appropriations of the last session left the same at $41,000,000. Of this, however, it is claimed by the Governor that about one-half is only a contingent, and, as he says, a "very contingent" obligation of the State in behalf of certain railroads. At all events, the determination which the Executive has manifested, to stop the ruinous outflow of appropriations, and to obey the Constitution henceforth, (there are elections approaching, and it pays to be virtuous), has, together with the undoubted honesty of the Auditor, had a salutary effect upon the credit of the State; so that its Treasury warrants, which sank a few months ago to 40 cents, now sell for 70, and its 6 per cent bonds have risen to 55 cents in the New York market. One of the causes which have combined to empty the State's Treasury is the enormous fees of the Collectors of Taxes. These officials are allowed to absorb upward of 15 per cent of all the moneys collected. New Orleans is $20,000,000 in debt on her own account, and each one of the half-dozen Collectors appointed by the Governor to tithe the people gets from $50,000 to $100,000 a year out of her in the shape of fees and commissions for himself. And the plums like this which the Governor has to dispose of, to enrich his own purse or to enhance his power, as he may choose, are simply monstrous.

THE PRINTING STEAL

is another first-class robbery of the Treasury, as well as a mighty lever for him in whom all the patronage is centralized. In short, the power and patronage together are enough to enable any skilful man (and Warmoth is certainly skilful) to perpetuate his power as long as he pleases, and to rule, during the term of his pleasure, as absolutely as the Khan of Tartary.

THE FLOCKING OF THE VULTURES.

That is, provided the very monstrosity of the system does not, by producing revolutions, work its own remedy. It is, apparently, producing such a result. The carcass brings the vultures; the booty brings the robbers, intent on plunder, and maddened by jealousy and cupidity. The laws of the State are silent on the subject of bribery. The Pelican State—a Paradise it would be for the Glades, Busses, and Montgomerys, now in torment for petty bribery in Chicago—has had no commodity more dealt in during the winter months than legislative votes; and, since the higher the place, the higher the price, there have been many hungry eyes fixed on nearly every place in the Government. Bad company and a bad cause make men unscrupulous as to the means and methods. Superior officers have become overbearing and tyrannical, and subordinate ones unfaithful and intriguing. Raising a hue and cry of "corruption, revolution, mal-administration;" the "outs" have tried to rush into the places of the "ins," only for the purpose of committing acts equally lawless. We have heard "Reform" shouted as the slogan of both parties, when the record of either of them made the word mere mockery.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST WARMOTH.

The specific allegations of the Custom House authorities against Governor Warmoth are a baker's dozen in number, as presented to the Congressional Committee by Marshal Packard, the self-styled guardian and conservator of popular rights and public virtue. They allege against the Governor:

1. That he is guilty of mal-administration of the election and registration laws.
2. That he has illegally and summarily removed constitutional officers; instancing the cases of George E. Bovee, Secretary of State; W. A. Robinson, District Attorney of one of the rural parishes; and Judge Edmundson. None of these have been regularly impeached, and the Supreme Court, according to the bill, has pronounced, as might be expected, against the legality of the acts.
3. That he has appointed ineligible men to offices of high trust and profit.
4. That he has required of his appointees to leave with him their resignations, undated, and ready to be used against them whenever they ceased to be subservient to all his purposes.
5. That he has aided in enacting a Revenue law which affords monstrous compensation to appointees of his.
6. That he has appointed an army of Tax Collectors, etc., from among his personal retainers, who are strangers, having no permanent interests in common with the tax-payers and citizens of Louisiana; and that, of many of these, the salaries are greater than those of the highest paid office in the country, outside of Louisiana (citing George A. Sheridan, one of the New Orleans Collectors, whose emoluments are already referred to, [illegible] estimated at $100,000 yearly).
7. That he has, as liquidator of the State debt, favored warrants in his own possession, giving himself fully 10 per cent more than others could get at the same time.
8. That he was instrumental in getting a claim known as the Weil claim, amounting to about $150,000, allowed by the State, notwithstanding it was for goods furnished to the Confederate army,—a class prohibited by the Constitution.
9. That he has fostered monopolies which are devouring the substance of the people.
10. That he has failed to protect the rights of the negroes.
11. That he has failed to call elections to fill vacancies in the State Senate, because the men elected would be adverse to him politically. (This refers to two districts in New Orleans, which have been unrepresented some months.)
12. That he has made his Executive patronage an engine of party. (This comes with a good grace from a Custom-House official.)
13. That he summoned, in an illegal manner, an extra session of the Senate, in order to fortify his political position.

Each of these charges, as made in the declaration, or bill of indictment, of the anti-Warmothites, is accompanied by lists of witnesses by whom it may be substantiated, if Mr. Packard, and his friends do not miscalculate.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In short, the Government of Louisiana is a sort of drum-head court-martial on a large scale; its Legislature a gang of thieves, intent only on plunder, and very few of them (and those mostly of the colored race, and quite ignorant) representing any constituency, or any principle for which they care two straws. This gang of thieves assembled on the 1st of January, 1872, to see which should get the biggest haul of spoils before the whole fabric which they were undermining should tumble down upon their heads. A first-class quarrel had already been developed, as might have been expected. The adjournment of the first session of the present Legislature in Feburary, 1871, found the Legislature and the so-called Republican party of the State divided into two well-defined factions,—one represented by Warmoth and a portion of the State officers; and the other by Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor, Carter, Speaker of the House, and A. B. Packard, the United States Marshal. With Packard were associated the most of the Federal office-holders here, including Casey the Collector, and his force of nearly 200 retainers, and Lowell, the Postmaster, with a nearly equal force. The motive of Carter was ambition; that of Dunn (who was the acknowledged leader of the negroes) ambition of a more laudable sort, and, no doubt, some genuine regard for his race; that of the Federal office-holders, the prestige of political control, as a voucher on which to hold on to their positions against Warmoth's apprehended assaults. These interests combining, the State Executive Committee of the Republican party was made up, in 1870, in the Custom House or anti-Warmoth interest, with Packard at the head,—Dunn having presided over the Convention. This party still further showed itself in the middle of the Legislative session of 1871, by the ousting of Mortimer Carr from the Speakership of the House, and the placing of Carter in his seat. At the same time, however, the Warmoth party showed itself in a majority in the Senate, and seized from Dunn the prerogative which he, as Lieutenant Governor, had enjoyed heretofore, of appointing the Committees.

THE PACKARD AND WARMOTH CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST, 1871.

So things went on until August 9, 1871, when the politicians of the State were to assemble to reorganize their Executive Committee. The proceedings of that day were well advertised to the country at the time. Packard was Chairman of the Committee, and his party had a majority upon the Committee; also, in the Convention itself, provided their list of contestants of seats were mostly admitted, and Warmoth's mostly excluded. Among these delegates were, by Packard's own testimony, about thirty Federal office-holders; while it is likely that nearly all of Warmoth's delegates were, in like manner, State office-holders. The proceedings of both parties were very high-handed. The Caseyites brought in men on bogus credentials,—at least, they had many such,—as, for instance, from Baton Rouge, where the Warmoth delegates bore credentials signed by twenty-two out of the twenty-nine members of the Parish Committee, and the Casey delegates had only seven names to theirs. The composition of the Packard Convention, as sworn to by Warmoth, was:

Employes of Internal Revenue Collector......	11
Employes of Post Office......	3
Employes of Marshal......	3
Employes of Custom House......	18
Proxies constituted by the Convention......	14
Bogus delegates actually serving in Warmoth's Convention......	31
Total......	80

As a piece of counter-strategy, the Warmoth party went and engaged all the halls in the city, for the purpose of forcing Packard's Committee to take Mechanics' Institute, the building used for a State Capitol, and a stronghold of Warmoth and his Metropolitan police. At least, such a fact is now alleged under oath by Packard as an excuse for holding a State Convention in a building of the United States Government, and driving out of it by force and arms the Governor of the State and other rightful participants in the Convention. Such was the process, as you will well remember. A detachment of troops was obtained from the military post near the city, and a force of 49 extra United States Marshals mustered in by Packard, the Marshal, to serve the purposes of Packard, the politician. Then, to keep out the Warmothites altogether from the Convention, in order that proceedings might be orderly and harmonious, the Caseyites were all admitted to the room (a hall of justice, badly defiled on this occasion), while the Warmothites were kept standing in the hall. The *modus operandi* was to admit one of them at a time, on presentation and examination of the ticket which each of them held, if he was so fortunate as to have secured one from one of Packard's deputies. Meantime, the Convention was to be organized and the Committees appointed,—perhaps the whole proceedings got through with,—before Warmoth and his crowd should have gained admission to the Court-room; and thus the "friends of the Administration" would have obtained complete possession of the State party organization. And possession, it must be recollected, is *ten* points of the law down in this country.

But Warmoth and his friends were not to be put off thus. Instead of waiting to be run through the mill in the manner specified, they repaired in a body to Turner Hall, filled up the vacancies in their number, elected their Executive Committee, framed resolutions in favor of Warmoth's Administration, and resolved, like the other concern, stoutly in favor of reform in legislation!

EPISODE BETWEEN WARMOTH AND DUNN.

Not far from this time, an episode occurred between Warmoth and Dunn, illustrative of the peculiarities of these Southern squabbles. Warmoth received a severe injury to his foot which disabled him for several weeks and endangered his life. Knowing what would probably happen in his absence, the Governor stuck to New Orleans as long as he was able, but it was the sickly season, and he was forced to leave the city for a while. He was no sooner gone than Dunn began to assume the functions of Governor, and would probably have had Warmoth's faithful retainers all turned out of office in a few days, had not the Governor posted back to the Capital. By and by, the tables turned, and Dunn was dead, and the Governor had put a subservient mulatto in his place,—Pinchbeck by name.

EPISODE WITH BOVEE.

Before the election of a successor to Dunn, however, the episode with Bovee occurred. Bovee was, and is, I suppose, Secretary of State. He was not appointed by Warmoth, as nearly everybody else is in Louisiana, but was elected along with the Governor. He became hostile to his chief, and the patronage upon which he was running a newspaper in St. James parish was removed. Then Bovee, after one or two other exploits which the Governor didn't like, took it into his head to promulgate an act as having become a law, which had neither been passed by the Legislature nor signed by the Governor. It was a bill with a steal in it. The Governor did not seem to like this, and took the responsibility of kicking Mr. Bovee out of his office, and putting another man in his place. That other man was F. J. Herron, and people are by no means unanimous in the opinion that the General is absolutely without reproach in the matter of jobbery. But, at all events, Bovee was ejected by force, and not by any legal process. He applied to a Court for redress in the shape of a *quo warranto*, and the Judge (it was the inevitable Eighth District Court) decided that the Governor had the authority to strip a constitutional officer of his functions without process or trial. The Supreme Court of the State has decided otherwise in the case of two other officers suspended in a similar manner; but the appeal in Bovee's case was dismissed upon purely technical grounds. The law, I may mention, make ample provision for the impeachment of the Secretary of State and all other officers.

CARTER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Well, as I was saying, Lieutenant Governor Dunn died, and Carter's opportunity arrived. He, being Speaker of the House, was next in the line of succession to the Governorship. His title to the Speakership for an entire term was like all other legal questions in Louisiana, rather vague. Nevertheless, there is very little doubt that Carter would have been the rightful acting Governor, if Warmoth could have been got out of the way. Indeed, he claims to have been quite apprehensive that he would have been put out of the way by the assassin's bullet, if things had gone on in the way they were thus left. This is deemed a reasonable apprehension by those conversant with New Orleans society, though it seems absurd to shoot a Governor when it is so easy to shove him aside in a legal manner by merely *preferring* articles of impeachment,—not convicting under them.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

At all events, Warmoth determined to move on the enemy, and summoned the Senate together in special session for the election of a President and acting Lieutenat Governor. (The Constitution authorizes him to summon the General Assembly, but says nothing about a single branch thereof.) Warmoth's safety lay in electing a colored man to the office, since the gentlemen devoted to the assassinating business would not feel inspired to shoot a white Governor for the purpose of putting a black Lieutenant in his place. Pinchbeck, the dapper mulatto, was therefore chosen by a majority of one. (I need hardly add that that one, whose name is Lewis, is accused by the Carterites of having been bought by Warmoth.)

THE LEGISLATIVE SQUABBLE.

This was in December last. The events following the extra session are quite fresh, though perhaps a trifle confused, in the memory of the readers of THE TRIBUNE. On the 1st day of January the General Assembly came together,—the Custom House party in the House intent on the impeachment and suspension of Warmoth, and the instalment of Carter in his place,—the theory being that Pinchbeck's election was illegal. A neat little bill of impeachment was already made out, with something like 140 charges duly recited therein. The first day of the session being a legal holiday, but little was done. On the following day, a vote of confidence in Carter was carried by 4 majority. On the third, it was found that defections had occurred in the Carter ranks, turning the tide against him. He says he was getting ready to resign, in accordance with a promise which he had made when elected, when a crisis came which obliterated this patriotic resolution from his breast, and implanted a much more warlike one. Carter's rival in the House was Carr, of De Soto,—so-called because he represents De Soto, though he belongs, like nearly all the rest, in New Orleans. This rival,—a most contemptible, crafty, unscrupulous fellow,—smelt blood on that morning, and could not be restrained. Just while the ayes and noes were being called upon a motion to investigate a pretty clear case of forgery against himself, whereby the State had been swindled out of about $125,000, this Carr leaped to his feet, moved that the Speaker's chair be declared vacant, and that one Waters be made Speaker. Of course, Carr did not wait for Carter to put any such motion. He put it himself, declared it carried, and inaugurated a grand advance upon the Speaker's platform. But his man Waters "funked," as one might say, and, besides, the Speaker had the advantage of much higher ground,—the hall having been evidently constructed with strategic reference to the Speaker's defence of himself against such a *motion* as this. Also, there rushed out of the Speaker's room a mighty array of "Thugs and bruisers," "armed to the teeth," the Warmoth folks stated next day; though Carr came down to 5 when under oath, and I have conversed with six or seven who, being duly questioned, do make oath, each for himself, that he was the *only* man who came out of Carter's room on that occasion. The House soon after adjourned to [illegible] o'clock the next morning.

Be that as it may, the movement failed for the time. Carter's friends, finding themselves in the minority, however, resorted to new strategy. They swore out a warrant from the United States District Court (four Democratic Legislators signing the complaint), under the Kuklux act, alleging against Warmoth and his partisans in the Legislature a conspiracy of the kind coming within the purview of the act. Under this, Warmoth and several of his members were arrested just before the hour when the House should meet. The obvious intent was to deplete the ranks of Warmoth's friends, and thereby compass purposes otherwise impracticable. Warmoth and others were arrested, and gave bonds before United States Commissioner Woolfrey. The game did not, however, succeed in breaking the lines of the "conspirators."

Warmoth met strategy with strategy. He issued a proclamation for select circulation, convening the House at half-past 7 that evening. They met, and mustered a quorum, or what they called a quorum. Carter's folks had unseated seven members, supposed to be in the Warmoth interest. These were promptly reinstated, and six of Carter's friends ousted. This assured the Warmothites a good "working majority," and they used it, and will use it, I expect, to the end of the session.

THE SENATE.

But what was the Senate doing meantime? Ah! thereby hangs the tale in which our friends of the Custom House were involved. A conference had been held, by Carter, the Democratic leaders, and the Custom House officials, before the Legislature assembled, to fix upon a policy for the session. It was decided to be necessary to prevent a quorum of the Senate from assembling until after the intended operations upon the House had succeeded. To this end, all the staunch and unqualified adherents of the anti-Warmoth movement, including all the Democratic members, were got aboard the United States revenue cutter Wilderness, lying in port, and kept out of the reach of the Sergeant-at-Arms for something over a week. There is no reason why these grave and reverend seigniors should not have been shipped by rail to a point in Mississippi, only a few miles away, and thus an abuse of United States property and functionaries avoided; but the cutter was the expedient which most naturally suggested itself to Casey and Packard, intent only upon personal ends, and accustomed to regard Uncle Sam only as a useful almoner of funds to his favored beneficiaries. It seems never to have occurred to them that coal costs Uncle Sam money; that a dozen smugglers might come by New Orleans while the Wilderness was over at Algiers; or, what is more important, that Uncle Sam had no right to use his power or prestige to interfere with the affairs of a sovereign State; it only occurred to them that Warmoth was likely to prove too strong for them in Louisiana, and that, by fair means or foul, he must be thwarted, if possible. The Senators were smuggled on board,—the lion lying down with the lamb; the rampant, red-haired Democrat with the sable and savory Sambo. And, behold! a little child did lead them. Casey, the simple soul, knowing nothing of his obligations as a sworn officer of the Government,—knowing only that he was a man and a brother-in-law, holding an office from which he got great spoils, in consideration of great efforts for "the party,"—ordered the gallant Captain of the vessel to cut loose. The Captain said "Aye, aye, sir," and obeyed; and that night the fugitive Senators slept in blankets seized by Marshal Packard on suspicion merely of being smuggled goods which the owner was anxiously waiting for an opportunity to reclaim.

The Custom House Senators stayed on board the Wilderness a week. A tug was hired by Packard, at $800 per day, to ply back and forth with orders and messages. The energetic and officious Marshal also testifies that he furnished the fugitives with champagne and cigars from time to time, but that the supplies were mostly of a "more substantial" sort. (*Note*—"More substantial" explained, on cross-examination, to mean whiskey.) It was not until the pressure of public opinion compelled an order from Boutwell's deputy at Washington to Casey, to bring the Wilderness back to port, that this shocking farce was discontinued. Indeed, it was not then discontinued; for the Custom House Senators, on being landed, were spirited away to Bay St. Louis, over the State line, and there kept until it became evident that the Warmothites had it their own way in the Legislature.

THE HOUSE.

To return to the House of Representatives, or the two Houses of Representatives, as the reader may prefer: Carter and his friends, on applying formally for admission to the Capitol the next day (Jan. 4), were refused that privilege, and the refusal enforced by a display of about 250 of the Governor's Metropolitan Police, that is, New Orleans police, appointed by the Governor of the State. He stormed, but all in vain. The more he stormed, and the more certain turbulent citizens threatened, the more Warmoth gathered his police, and finally his militia, about him. The Capitol and its approaches bristled (I believe bristled is the word) with Winchester rifles and *lignum vitæ* clubs, revolvers and field-pieces. Carter and his crowd retired to their club-quarters over a well-known saloon on Royal street, determined to assert themselves as the rightful House of Representatives. A call of their roll revealed the presence of 50 members, such as they were. Among the number were a majority of the colored members, who number 40 in all. The total, however, lacked one of constituting a quorum of the 101 living members of the House. The Speaker found his powers now restricted mainly to the appointment of Sergeants-at-Arms. These he created in indefinite numbers, sending them out to arrest and bring in absent members. Their expeditions were fruitless, however; for though, as he states in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, two of his own sympathizers were detained within the enemy's lines, and though he succeeded in fetching in two of the enemy's men, Carter never got a quorum. Five weary days and nights he and his band spent in the club-room over the saloon, with Sergeants-at-Arms constantly prowling about the streets and the accustomed haunts of the Warmothites, seeking whom they might devour. In one of their forays, a member of Warmoth's House, named Wheyland, was shot and killed while attempting to prevent the arrest of a fellow-member. Then it became apparent that this sort of warfare had gone far enough. The citizens of New Orleans, who side chiefly with Carter, had gathered, on the 8th of January, to the number of several thousand (the papers of one side called it *fifteen* thousand, those of the other *one* thousand), and uttered speeches, resolutions, etc., demanding reform and denouncing Warmoth. Old Rebels hurrahed over the speeches of negro politicians, and all groaned at the usurpations of the carpet-baggers, and clamored (tell it not in Gath) for martial law! And they got it, though their ox was the one to be gored, not the other man's. Warmoth was Governor, whose authority as such was unquestioned. The 500 militia and police, who barricaded every entrance to the Capitol, being deemed insufficient to secure protection, Warmoth called upon General Emory, commanding the United States troops here, for assistance. Emory responded, as he unquestionably ought, by furnishing the troops. Carter, having made one ineffectual appeal to Emory for aid on his behalf, summoned his friends to meet, armed, at a given rendezvous, and organize for an assault upon the Capitol. He escorted a mob of about 2,000 of them to the neighborhood of the Capitol, on the 13th of January; but there was no fight, as the mob had expected aid from General Emory, instead of which they got a hint that, if they didn't disperse, they would get grape and canister. So Carter withdrew his forces, and, after another council of war, issued a final manifesto on the 21st, announcing a grand combined movement upon the Capitol, beseeching the people to turn out in such overwhelming numbers as to overawe the Warmoth police, militia, regulars, and all, and save the necessity of bloodshed. The people failed to rally, however, and the Carter movement ended for this session. The refractory members of the House, after a week's siege at the club-room over the saloon, during which the fare of that institution was freely discussed from the opposite partisan standpoints,—the Warmoth organ referring to it as "bad whiskey and oysters," and the anti-Warmoth journals dilating with pride upon the "excellent beverages" of the establishment,—gave up their attempt to create themselves into a sovereign Legislature, and straggled back to the Capitol. One of Carter's last official acts was to appoint about 2,000 Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms for the purpose of making the grand assault. At least this is the number which he "reckons" it at in his testimony before the Congressional Committee.

Carter's place in the Legislature was also declared vacant, on the ground that his election was illegal. On the 19th, all his partisans in the House were expelled in a body, the emergency seeming to the Warmothites to require an abrogation of the Constitutional rule requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members elect to expel a member; but they have since been taken back, all except four or five. Carter's seat as Speaker has been filled by O. H. Brewster, a gentleman whom the House had occasion to order reprimanded for a breach of the rules, the day before he was elevated to his lofty seat.

The members of the Senate who made the expedition upon the revenue-cutter, and to Bay St. Louis, returned after many days (viz.: upon the 16th) from the Wilderness, and were more leniently treated by their Warmoth colleagues, who were in a sufficiently large majority to be magnanimous.

And thus ended the twenty days' war, leaving, however, plenty of material for another one whenever another election, or Convention, or assembling of the Legislature shall occur.

An "Interior" View of the New Liquor Law.

> It is to be hoped that the friends of this much-needed reform will be of one mind in the support of the law. Its most probable enemies are the Prohibitionists. Misunderstanding the relation of the civil power and moral reform, and misunderstanding also the way in which the Gospel proposes to regenerate society, they are likely to be the first to make outcry against any feasible scheme for abating the terrible scourge which sweeps like a pestilence through the land. If our prophecy shall prove to be untrue, we shall be all the more glad at the sign of returning reason on the part of those who, if they be religious, know more of Judaism than of Christianity.—*Interior, Jan. 18, 1872.*

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We are happy to know that the "religious"-ness of the *Interior*, unlike that of the Prohibitionists, is not in the mood subjunctive. We should be still more happy if we could determine its classification. It disclaims (by implication) affinity with Judaism, which teaches, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor." By implication, also, it leans to Christianity; but it must be of an eclectic sort, since its utterances hardly comport with the lessons of the Great Teacher: "Judge not that ye be not judged." "Whosoever shall say to his brother, Thou fool! shall be in danger of hell-fire." It may be possible for the Prohibitionists to be religious, of a kind that is "pure and undefiled," that "visits the fatherless and widows in their affliction," and yet fail to be "conformed" to the standard of the *Interior*.

It is not, however, with the "religion" or the "prophecy" of the above that we propose to deal, but with its cruel misrepresentations. If our religion be doubtful, and our prophetic gift awanting, haply our *facts* may prove a substitute for both.

Having been in the temperance work for [illegible] years, I may, perhaps be permitted to bear testimony concerning what I know, and in which I have participated. Among the arguments used by myself, as hundreds can testify, this has been put forward prominently, to wit: that the liquor traffic be brought to the same general level with all other business, and be held equally responsible for consequences. Why—it has been asked—shall the physician and the editor be held to rigid accountability, and another be entirely exempt? To us this is no new doctrine; on the contrary, it originated with us, while its introduction into the columns of the *Interior* is a novelty and *ex post facto*.

Again: The blank petitions for the law were printed in the office of the *Prohibitionist*, furnished by the *Prohibitionist* Company, and circulated by Prohibitionists—10,000 signatures being in the office on their way to the Legislature and ascending to a higher court in the great conflagration. In the name of these 10,000 more which were coming, I enter my indignant protest. Did the *Interior* send out one petition? Did it utter one plea? Did the fire arrest one signature on its way to the Capitol? While we were working, it was giving its readers [illegible] in the approved "orthodox" alcoholic wise of the Bible, and the blessedness of using intoxicating liquor in moderation!

Again: Mr. Reddick, who drafted and pressed the law, was our Prohibition candidate, and elected by our votes. The measure was forwarded by our friends, until its passage. And, thirdly, the Prohibitionists are everywhere rejoicing over this advance step in the temperance reformation. At last our Legislators have taken a business, common-sense view of the liquor traffic, and given us a law in which the friends of temperance can unite. We are willing to have the latter-day prophet fall into the ranks, after the victory is won, but we can hardly consent to have him rob the real heroes of their crown. It is significant, however, that our censor has great faith in his own "prophecy," which is strange, since it had no "vision" of the coming down of Chicago. May it "see through a glass less 'darkly'" for the future!

W. B. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

—A rather funny *faux pas* occurred at a wedding in Springfield, Mass., a few nights ago. The minister was unacquainted with the parties about to commit matrimony, and commenced to marry the groomsman and the bridesmaid. As the ceremony progressed the former became apprehensive as to the consequences, and mustered up courage enough to inform the clergyman of his error before he had taken the "fatal step." The couple who had come to be married accordingly received his attention in proper form, greatly to the relief of the [illegible] who hadn't.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD DISASTER.

Coroner's Inquest—Testimony and Verdict.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb. 8.

After a brief parley with the conductor of the passenger train, Conductor Baker, in command of the freight, left hurriedly for Alton Junction, where he despatched the following telegram to the Assistant Superintendent, which throws a flood of light upon the cause of the accident, and fixes its responsibility beyond a doubt:

ALTON JUNCTION, 7 a. m.—*H. Loosly:* I collided with Number Four, 6 a. m., at one mile north of here. I was mistaken in time card. I thought their time was 6:15 at Upper Alton, instead of 6:00.
BAKER.

The movements of Baker from that time are only partially known. Leaving Alton Junction he fled to St. Louis, where he has been seen and spoken to, but has since probably sought safety in flight from the verdict of the Coroner's inquest hanging over him.

An inquest was held in the office of Squire Regan, who early in the morning had impaneled a jury, and, with their help, proceeded to sit on the case, and determine who was responsible.

The first witness was Dr. Ets Williams, who testified to finding, soon after the accident, the *remains* of four persons, two of them males; what the other two had been he could not say. Of these latter one was a charred bunch, about the size of two fists, and the other a long bone, which, from its small size, he supposed to be the femur of a female.

Dr. W. A. Hazlitt, of Alton, a partner of Dr. Williams, testified to the same general effect.

Mr. A. B. Platt, of Alton, testified to going up to the scene of the accident, and assisting in getting the burned bodies out of the cars.

Henry W. Hart testified to the general appearance of the wreck. He assisted the bodies out of the debris. The conductor poked them out with a long piece of iron; he took out the remains of a woman with a shovel.

The next witness was Mr. E. J. Fitzgerald, conductor of the passenger train, who testified substantially as follows:

My train was due at Alton at 6:20; left Upper Alton at 6:11. The train consisted of one baggage-car, one coach and one sleeping-car. At the time of the accident I was in the front end of the sleeping car. The distance from Upper Alton to the Junction was one and three-quarter miles. I had thirty-five passengers on the train, of whom fifteen were in the front coach, immediately behind the baggage-car. There is no telegraph office between Brighton and Alton Junction. The collision occurred at twelve or thirteen minutes after 6; I was in the front end of the sleeping-car at the time, and went to work to extinguish the fire and help the passengers escape. The number of passengers who escaped from the wreck was seven; there were three I know of who were not got out, one a middle-aged man, a German, from Iowa, and a lady about 20 or over; I do not remember the appearance of the others. I passed in and out of the cars three or four times before they were destroyed; they were splintered up considerably. The coach caught fire from the stove, which was placed in the forward end of the car. When I first saw it the fire was about fifteen feet from the rear of the coach. The cars were telescoped twice, the first time about ten feet, the last time about fifteen feet; that is, the baggage-car telescoped about fifteen feet through the coach. I first observed the fire about four minutes after the collision occurred. There were two collisions, and I saw the fire after the second crash. The reason I was unable to rescue all the passengers was owing to their being caught in the timbers by the telescopization of the collision, which knocked the baggage car stove to about the centre of the coach following it. The stove was full of wood; it opened and scattered the fire all around. The fire broke out almost immediately after the collision; it appeared to be small at first, and then broke out over the whole car at once. The passengers were fastened in the seats by the telescopic action of the car. I had to climb over the seats to get into the car. The reputation of the Freight conductor was good, and he was said to be competent; don't know what the reputation of the engineer and others on the freight train was. It is the duty of the freight train, when behind hand, to wait indefinitely for the passenger train, as it is in its own time. I was running on the time card. The rails were frosted; the accident occurred in a cut about twelve feet deep, on a curve; he could see ahead for a distance not exceeding 200 yards. The grade runs up to about the centre of the curve, where the ground was level and where the accident occurred. The engineer of the passenger train whistled down brakes, and in a few seconds after we struck, the freight engine was also found reversed. This lady that was burned was on the other seat from the front; two men were in the seat facing her, and some others on the opposite side of the car. The conductor and engineer of the freight went to St. Louis on my train; they left for there at 1:45 in the afternoon. If all the men on my train had been at their posts they could not have stopped my train. Baker said to me he made a mistake in time card; that he thought the passenger train was due, instead of 6:00, at Upper Alton. Baker had his watch at the time of the collision, and we compared watches together. Four physicians were sent for by the company immediately after the accident.

Andrew Cessford, engineer on the passenger train, was next examined, and testified corroboratively as to the time and incidents of the accident. Baker's reputation was that of a first-class man; he said he made a mistake—that he thought the time of the passenger train was 6:15, instead of 6:00. From the conversation of Baker, the witness knew he had seen the time-card. If Baker had looked at the time-card at the junction he would have seen his mistake. The rails were frosted, and the brakes did not hold as well as they might. The engineer on the freight train (Halpine) was called a first-class man.

Patrick Peabody, fireman on the freight, was called, and testified that Halpine told him that he was going out on the passenger train's time, and had fifteen minutes to make the side-track at Upper Alton. Baker was in the engine with the engineer. He did not think they were going over ten or fifteen miles an hour.

Mr. H. D. Judd was next placed on the stand. He was in the sleeping-car—first seat—at the time of the collision. The passengers in the forward car were seated as follows: One on the first seat, two on the next, and the balance between the middle and the front end of the car; he had just passed through it at the time the collision happened, into the sleeping car, where he sat down; there was one lady on the east side, and a gentleman laying down on the seat in front of her; she was facing south, and two or three gentlemen were on the other side opposite her. He should judge there were a dozen or more passengers in the forward car, there might have been fifteen, he should not think there were more. It would be hard to say the number that got out. Those that come out that were not hurt come right out the door. He could not see anything, there was so much smoke; the stoves were all broken. He was present at the time the burned were taken out of the *debris* of the car, but could not tell from their position at what point they were sitting at the time of the collision. Don't think anybody could tell, everything was so shoved back in the rear end of the car, unable to give any opinion as to whether they were killed in the accident or by burning. The fire caught very quick after it happened; his impression was that she was killed; could not tell whether she made any cry or not. There was a great deal of hallooing and screeching for help, but could not tell who it was from. The screeching came from the car that was on fire; it did not last but a second; we had to abandon the car entirely. The child of Mrs. Rains was got out, and was put in the hands of a lady after they got back in the sleeping car. His business was that of travelling agent for the Rockford and Rock Island Road; been on the road for a number of years. He did not know how long Mr. Baker had been in the employ of the company. As far as he knew, Baker was a competent man; don't know anything about him; saw him the last time about one o'clock yesterday; he said he thought it was 6:15, and he knew that was plenty of time to get there; if it was 6:15 he had plenty of time to get to the side track; he said he was on the engine with the engineer; the latter had no watch. He did not know whether Baker had a watch or not. The time the passenger train passed Upper Alton was 11 minutes past, and had 6 to 8 minutes to go in. Don't know whose fault it is; only know the train he was on was on time. He would not judge a conductor to be blameless in moving on the time of another train; he would be if the engineer controlled the action of the train. According to the rules the engineer is under the conductor. If the conductor assumed the responsibility of running on the time of the passenger train, he should judge the conductor was to blame. The passengers were caught under the timbers of the car. The bodies were taken out three hours after the accident. There was nothing to identify them. There were two ladies in the car. At the time of the accident it was so dark that you needed lanterns to see, until the fire got started, and that lighted up everything all around them.

John Hensil also testified that the passenger train was on time.

H. S. Sage, fireman on the passenger train, was examined, and said he saw the engineer reverse the engine. Looked up and saw he had not time to get off the train until the trains came together. His hand was crushed a little. Did not know anything about the train being on time, or not.

Jas. Cantril, brakeman on the freight train, was in the caboose at the time of the accident. He did not hear any whistle down the brakes before the accident occurred; thought he would have heard it, had it been made.

Henry Loosely, Assistant Superintendent of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, testified that Baker was employed as conductor by the train despatcher, with his consent. Baker's reputation as a railroad-man was that of a man entirely competent and reliable. He could not say anything as to the competency of the engineer, except from hearsay; the master mechanic had spoken of him as competent and reliable. The despatch from Baker was shown the witness, who identified it. In this case Baker, said the witness, was certainly where he had no right to be according to the rules of the time-card. This card went into effect on the 28th of January, ten days prior to the accident.

Moses D. Merrill, land agent of the road, was sworn, testified to finding and identifying three of the bodies, and one, a small piece of charred flesh, which was pretty warm. The bodies were still steaming. The wounded were taken to Brighton. He received a telegram to arrest Baker and hold him, but he had left. He had not seen him since the accident, and had learned from others that he had absented himself; no one could find him in St. Louis.

This concluded the testimony.

Judge Bailey remarked that the company had produced every man that they had any intimation that knew anything about the accident, and had endeavored by every means to present the question to them as fairly as it could be. It was for the jury now to render a verdict.

The crowd which had thronged the room all day long, together with the counsel and the representatives of the press, then retired, leaving the jury in the room, who, in about half an hour, returned the following verdict:

We, the jurors summoned, sworn, and empanelled by Patrick F. Regan, Justice of the Peace of Madison County, and State of Illinois, to diligently inquire into and true presentment make, how, or in what manner, or by whom the dead bodies of Joseph Twiesel and Susan Elizabeth Rains, and two others, names unknown to us, came to their deaths do find, from all the evidence adduced before us, that they came to their death by a collision on the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad, near the Alton Junction, County of Madison, and State of Illinois, by a passenger train going south and a freight train going north, on the morning of February 7th, 1872, and the above named persons came to their death by said collision through the criminal negligence of Frederick Baker, conductor of said freight train, and Patrick Halpine, the engineer of the same train, as accessory thereto.

ANOTHER "BROKEN RAIL."

Accident on the Missouri Pacific Railroad—Two Sleeping-Cars Thrown Down an Embankment—Several Passengers Injured, but no Lives Lost.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Feb 10.

The epidemic of railroad accidents has added another to the list. This time, as in numerous other casualties, a broken rail was the cause. It occurred yesterday morning at 2 o'clock, to the night express train, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, from Kansas City to St. Louis. At a point two miles east of Bonnet's Mills, and 111 miles from this city, a rail broke under a passenger car after the engine, tender, baggage, express, and one passenger car had passed over it. The ladies' car, which followed, tore up the rail, and was thrown across the track, with one end in the air, where it was held by the foremost sleeping car, which ran against and under it, and was also left crossways on the track.

The coupling of the rear sleeping-car being broken, the car rolled down a forty-foot embankment, to the horror of the passengers, with whom it was well filled. The passengers, together with the movable furniture, carpet-bags, and bedding from the berths, were tumbled promiscuously into the lower end of the car, which reposed in a dry creek. The lights, fortunately, went out, and the car did not take fire, although the darkness added to the horror of the scene, and the shrieks of terrified women were heard on every side.

Conductor McConnell, assisted by the other employes of the train, quickly procured lanterns and commenced to extricate the passengers. Strange to say, none of them were killed or dangerously hurt, although nearly a dozen were badly bruised. The excitement for a while was very great, as, amid the confusion and in the darkness, it was thought several were killed. The cries of a young girl attracted the attention of the rest of the passengers to her father, whom, in her distress, she thought to be dead. He was, however, merely insensible, and an application of snow to his forehead soon resuscitated him.

One woman, clad only in her night-dress, but too much terrified to realize her position, called loudly for help. Some one attempted to find a blanket for her, but was dissuaded by the remark of a male party, who passed for her brother, "O, I guess she'll get used to it." Mr. Frank Redmond, the Assistant Superintendent of the road, was in the car, and was slightly bruised by being tumbled roughly from his berth. He recovered himself quickly, however, and, after donning his clothes, aided materially to restore order.

The passengers were crowded into the car that remained attached to the engine and still preserved its position on the track, and were in that way brought to Washington and thence to St. Louis, where they arrived some three or four hours late. A wrecking train, which had been promptly telegraphed for, soon was at work, and cleared the debris away from the track before the time for the passage of the regular train.

Among the wounded are the following:

Mr. J. P. Rice, proprietor of the Planters' House, Leavenworth, Kansas, is badly hurt about the legs, and will be confined to his room at the Southern for some time.

Mr. C. W. Mitchell, Osage Mission, Kansas, was cut about the face and bruised in the shoulder. He was brought to the St. James Hotel.

Mr. W. W. Ehninger, of this city, was slightly bruised in the shoulder by being thrown out of bed, and his right hand, with which he tried to pick up a hot stove, is blistered.

E. Maxwell, of Chicago, cut and bruised.

Wm. D. Rowley, Atchison, Kansas, slightly injured.

Mr. Martin, Leavenworth, cut in the forehead.

J. L. Thomas, Newport, Ind., left shoulder wrenched and head slightly cut.

Mrs. P. W. Gaddis and Miss Gaddis, of Cincinnati, and Mr. Geo. S. Rathburn, of Lexington, Me., are slightly bruised.

Mr. E. P. Burbank, the elocutionist, who was returning from a reading at the State Capital, escaped with immaterial injury.

J. E. Marsh, Surveyor of Customs at Kansas City, also escaped with slight scratches.

OBITUARY.

Archbishop Spalding, Roman Catholic Primate of America.

The Baltimore *American* gives the following biographical sketch of Archbishop Spalding, who died a few days ago:

Martin John Spalding, the Seventh Archbishop of Baltimore, was born near Lebanon, Marion County, Kentucky, on May 23, 1810. His ancestry, however, was of Maryland origin, his father, Richard Spalding, having been born near Leonardtown, in St. Mary's County, while his mother, Henrietta Hamilton, was a native of Charles County, her parents residing near Port Tobacco. They both emigrated with their parents to Kentucky in 1790.

Arrived in Kentucky, they settled on neighboring farms on the rolling fork of Salt River, about the centre of the State, then only a Territory, in the midst of dense forests filled with wild beasts, and exposed to the incessant attacks of prowling Indians. In the history of the early Catholic missions in Kentucky Archbishop Spalding has written a very interesting account of this eventful period in the annals of the State.

At the date of their arrival the Archbishop's father was about 14 years of age, and his mother about 12. They were married in 1796, and became the parents of eight children of whom the subject of this memoir was the sixth child. After the death of his first wife Richard Spalding married a second, and subsequently a third wife, and he had in all twenty-one children, of whom fifteen grew up to become men and women. In his twelfth year Martin John was sent to the St. Mary's Seminary, Marion County, which was conducted by the late Rev. William Byrne, and which had been built by the Catholic people of the neighborhood, among whom Richard Spalding was the most active and prominent, his enterprise in emigrating to Kentucky having led him into successful business pursuits. In 1826 Martin John graduated at St. Mary's, and having at this early age determined on entering the ministry, he proceeded at once to Bardstown, Ky., where he remained four years in the St. Joseph's Seminary of that place, studying theology and teaching in the college. In April, 1830, he proceeded to Rome, where he entered the famous Urban College of the Propaganda, at which he arrived August 2. He remained here four years, and at the end of his course made a public defence, covering the whole ground of theology and canon law, and embracing 256 theses or propositions, which he maintained in Latin against all opponents for seven hours. The result of this able and eloquent championship was that he was made a Doctor of Divinity by acclamation. Many celebrated prelates have been educated at the College of the Propaganda, but few have become more distinguished than American students, and numbers of these have attained the highest dignities of the Church in the United States. On Aug. 13, 1834, Dr. Spalding was ordained priest by Cardinal Pedicini, and, after celebrating his first mass in the crypt or subterranean chapel of the mighty temple of St. Peter, over the tomb of the Apostles, he started on his return home two days afterward. As there were no ocean steamers in those days, he arrived in Kentucky only in December, after four months' travel. He was at once made pastor of Saint Joseph's Church, in Bardstown, and, on the death of Rev. G. A. M. Elder, President of Saint Joseph's College, he was appointed to succeed him. After having been again pastor of Saint Joseph's Church, he was called, in 1843, to the Cathedral in Louisville, and five years later to the Episcopate, under the title of Bishop of Lengone, and as coadjutor to the celebrated and venerable Bishop Flaget, the first Bishop of Louisville.

Bishop Spalding was consecrated Sept. 10, 1848, and he spent altogether twenty years in Louisville, acquiring great reputation as a writer and controversialist, as well as a pulpit orator, and publishing numerous works. He always stood ready to expound and defend the dogmas of the Church, and to enter the field of disputation with any opponent. His zeal and ability were fully recognized at Rome by the Supreme Pontiff, and on the death of Archbishop Kenrick, in 1863, Bishop Spalding was created Archbishop of Baltimore, May 12, 1864, thus becoming the Primate of Honor of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The See of Baltimore being the oldest in the Republic, the present Great Pontiff, Pius IX., conferred upon it, by a special decree, the prerogative of place, in virtue of which the Archbishop of Baltimore takes official precedence of all other Prelates in this country, no matter for how short a time he may individually have been the incumbent of the See. He took formal possession of the Archiepiscopal See July 31, 1864, the Cathedral, as well as the adjoining streets, being thronged with a vast multitude who came to witness the solemn inauguration.

Since Archbishop Spalding has resided in this city, he has been most actively engaged in the duties of his archdiocese, which has much increased in point of numbers, and for which additional church and school accommodation has been made necessary. He has therefore, been frequently called upon to lay the corner-stones of new buildings, churches, schools and charitable institutions. During the six years that he has administered the Archdiocese of Baltimore, more than twenty new churches have been erected and opened for divine service, of which three are in Washington city and five in Baltimore, besides many others which have been enlarged. Many schools and charitable institutions have been established or improved.

One of the most remarkable events of his administration was his convening and presiding over the second Plenary Council of Baltimore, in October, 1866. This august assembly, composed of all the Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, to the number of forty-seven, was convoked by the Archbishop, in accordance with letters from the Pope, Pius IX., appointing him Delegate Apostolic, with ample powers for this purpose.

Archbishop Spalding returned home in November, 1870, from his attendance at the Ecumenical Council at Rome, and was greeted with much enthusiasm by the Catholics of Baltimore and Washington, and by his fellow-citizens generally. A grand procession was formed, reaching from the foot of Broadway to the Cathedral, and the whole line, extending for more than two miles, was densely packed with people, while from nearly all the houses handkerchiefs were waved in welcome. It is estimated that more than sixty thousand people turned out on that occasion in Baltimore, and about half that number in Washington.

Throughout the Council he had been distinguished by the strong personal confidence and friendship of Pius IX., and had been from the outset one of the most prominent members of the Council, in which he served on two of the most important Congregations or Committees. He was among the most strenuous supporters of the dogma of the Papal Infallibility, which he fully explained and defended in a lengthy pastoral letter written in Rome immediately after the definition, and published and extensively circulated in the United States.

The chief works published by Archbishop Spalding are the following:

1. "Sketches of the Early Catholic Missions of Kentucky," in one volume, 12mo. 2. "The Life and Times of Bishop Flaget," in one volume, 12mo. 3. "A Review of D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation," in one volume, 12mo., which afterward swelled into two volumes, 8vo., of about one thousand pages, embracing the "History of the Protestant Reformation in all Countries." 4. "Miscellanea," a collection of Reviews, Essays, and Lectures, on about fifty different subjects, in two volumes, 8vo; finally, "Lectures on the Evidences of Catholicity," in one volume, 8vo. These have all been republished by John Murphy & Co., Baltimore, in five volumes, 8vo. They have all been extensively circulated and read, most of them having already passed to the fourth edition, and we understand that a fifth edition is in course of preparation. In addition to these works he has written numerous pastoral letters, and a great number of leading articles in various Catholic newspapers and periodicals, besides various introductions to works translated or published under his auspices.

Though not blessed with robust health, and though often indisposed, and three or four times in imminent danger of death, Archbishop Spalding has led a most active life, and he has passed few idle moments. When not engaged in the active labors of the missionary and pastoral life, he has employed his time in reading and writing. He has lectured, generally to crowded houses, in all the principal cities of the Union, from Boston to New Orleans and Mobile, from Baltimore to St. Louis and Davenport, Iowa. In 1860 he accepted the invitation of Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, and delivered therein a course of three lectures on the Origin, Elements, and History of Modern Civilization. These lectures, like most of the others which he has delivered, were never published, except in the summary reports of the newspapers; and we understand that they now exist only in the rough notes and outline sketches contained in the lecturer's note-book. He had passed his three-score years, more than thirty-six of which were employed in the holy ministry, and more than twenty-two in the more responsible and onerous labors of the episcopal administration.

LOVE AND MURDER.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy at Bozrah, Conn.

From the New Haven Palladium, Feb. 3.

A special correspondent of the *Palladium* has sent further particulars of the horrible tragedy which took place in Bozrah, last Monday, and which was briefly announced in our telegraph columns the following day.

The town of Bozrah is a quiet and pretty village, like many in the State, in which the routine of events is the same every day for years. It has only a population of 1,000, many of these being operatives in the woolen factory. Of course such a startling tragedy must have created the greatest excitement in the village. All day Tuesday, neighbors anxious to do something for the stricken family, and others animated only by curiosity, thronged about the house. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the head of the family, is the village physician. He is one of those courteous and cultivated gentlemen to be found in every New England village, and was highly respected, not only at home but in Norwich, and had also several friends in this city. He had a very large practice as a physician. His daughter, Jennie, the victim of the passion of a murderer, was his only child, and is described as a most lovely and charming young woman.

About 12 years ago, Dr. Johnson hired a boy, William Irving, to do the barn work and barn chores, and he has always lived in the family since, except when away in the army. Irving, was, in personal appearance, better looking than ordinary farm hands, and when well dressed was somewhat prepossessing. His habits were excellent. Cheerful, industrious, and always reliable, he had always done his duties so well that he was treated more as a son than servant, especially since his return from the army. He was an ambitious fellow, and used frequently to deposit his savings in the banks at Norwich, hoping at some time to have acquired enough to start for himself. His daily intercourse with the family seemed to have aroused an affection for Miss Johnson, which, though often and ardently pressed, was not reciprocated; and his importunities became so great that it was finally thought best to discharge him. This reaching his ears exasperated him greatly, and his wrath culminated Monday morning, on account of such a trivial thing as the acceptance of a present from a pedler by Miss Johnson. Irving seeing this remarked, "that a pedler was better treated than he," and went away immediately, to carry out his plans.

In the room used by Dr. Johnson as an office there was a double-barrelled gun with which Irving had become accustomed by frequent usage in hunting. About eleven o'clock he took the gun, and loaded it heavily with shot and bullets, and then started for the sitting-room. Here Mrs. Johnson and her daughter sat, the former sewing and the latter lying on a sofa reading. Irving said not a word to either, but walked to the sofa and fired immediately at Miss Johnson. The mother started up, screaming murder, when Irving struck her upon the head with the gun-stock, causing her to fall senseless to the floor. A servant heard the noise and came to the room while Irving was finishing his bloody work by striking Miss Johnson in the temple with the gun-stock. This blow killed her, fracturing the skull. It was discovered afterwards that the second shot had not taken serious effect, and would probably not have done great injury.

Irving then went to his room and locked the door. Search was made for him, the door forced, and he was found lying on the bed dead. The blood stained the bed-clothes, and had come from an awful gash in the throat made by a razor, which he still held in his hand.

The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Miss Johnson came to her death from blows inflicted by Irving, and that Irving came to his death by self-inflicted wounds. Mrs. Johnson, the mother, did not receive very serious injuries and is fast recovering. The young woman's funeral will take place this afternoon, and will be attended by an immense number of friends.

ONCE IN A CENTURY.

Execution of a Man and Woman at St. John's, Newfoundland—A Sickening Spectacle.

Correspondence of the New York World.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Feb. 2.—An execution for the first time in one hundred years has produced a universal feeling of awe throughout every town and settlement of this quiet island. Patrick Gehan, a fisherman, murdered his brother-in-law, Garrett Seyers, an old man, and his wife, Mary Gehan. The one he wounded with a pistol bullet and beat to death with a "mattock"; the other he smothered with a large feather bed. Living in Gehan's house was a beautiful girl named Johannah Hamilton, who assisted Gehan in removing Seyer's body to an ash heap. The body of Mrs. Gehan was removed to a lonesome portion on the Spaniard's Bay road, and left there. The blood was then washed off the floor of the room in which the tragedy was enacted, and every other vestige of the atrocious crimes destroyed. The body of Mrs. Gehan was found as it was laid upon the road; a Coroner's jury "sat upon it," and returned a verdict of "accidental death from causes unknown."

The verdict not satisfying the Chief of Police, he made strict investigation, and discovered the mutilated body of Seyers in the ash heap. This led to the arrest and imprisonment of Gehan and the girl. In spite of the advice of her counsel, Johannah made a full confession. On the 24th of December they were brought up for trial. The counsel for the accused had solely to depend upon pathetic pleadings and legal technicalities. On the 6th of January the prisoners' counsel made his last appeal to the jury. The Chief Justice, in his charge, said that the jury had no alternative but to accuse the murderer and his accomplice of murder in the first degree.

The jury retired, and after a brief absence of ten minutes returned to their seats. Great excitement prevailed throughout the Court-room. The murderer and his beautiful accomplice sat pale and trembling in the dock. Her face turned snow-white during the moments preceding the reading of the verdict. The terrible word "Guilty" being uttered, the young woman sobbed aloud; but her companion hung his head sulkily.

His Lordship committed them to the gallows, to be hanged on Friday, the 2d day of February, in the northeast yard of the Court House at St. John's. Last night I visited the condemned in their cells. The woman refused to retire, and walked to and fro in her cell with her face buried in her handkerchief. When spoken to she rarely answered. Her profuse raven hair fell dishevelled over her magnificent shoulders. She wore a neat black dress, a narrow white collar, and plain brooch. Gehan sat upon the pallet in his cell with an air of callousness and nonchalance, smoking a pipe and talking freely with the warden. On being questioned concerning his chances of being reprieved he replied in a surly manner, and all he said to me was, "I'll give no one any satisfaction about it; it's all over now and they did their best." At midnight he retired; but first inquired after Johannah, his accomplice, and begged that some one would tell her that he had asked for her, and that he hoped she would die "game" beside him. Here the priest, who had arrived a little before 12 o'clock, interposed and told Gehan that he wished to communicate with him. Gehan submissively consented to receive the advice of his spiritual counsel, after which he retired for the night. At 5 o'clock he was aroused from his fitful sleep and recommended to prepare himself for the last offices of the church of which he declared himself to be a member. He then ate some mutton chops, toast, and coffee with great relish, after which he said he felt quite "plucky."

But the more worthy object of human sympathy in this case was the frail but lovely creature who sat wearied yet sleepless upon the miserable pallet within her last abode on earth. Her tears had steadily fallen during the night, but when the priest announced himself to her she cried aloud for many moments before speaking to him. At length he succeeded in calming down her grief, but only to hear from her the distracted and plaintive appeal: "Oh, Father! for the love of sweet Jesus save me! save me!" The priest then gradually led her thoughts away from earth. She slowly grew resigned to her fate.

At 6:30 o'clock a company of policemen marched into the yard, and upon hearing them the doomed woman shuddered involuntarily, and had new recourse to tears. On leaving her cell at the request of the Sheriff she drew back and sobbed hysterically. Being quietly pressed to move on she advanced a step and again shrank from the terrible journey. At length it was found necessary to employ violence in removing her from the cell; but at the request of the assisting clergyman she was allowed to remain quiet for a few minutes until he found means to persuade her to obey the sentence of the law. The priest finally succeeded, and taking her by the hand he led her out into the passage-way, where her dress was looped, her arms pinioned, and the fatal noose adjusted. In the meantime Gehan, dressed in a suit of black, had been fitted out for his leap into death, and he stood beside his beautiful accomplice.

"Poor Johannah," said Gehan, aloud; but the condemned woman did not even raise her eyes toward him. She hung down her head meekly, and seemed fully to realize her shame. But her tears had all dried up and sobs hushed; nothing save an occasional sigh was left of the grief and distraction of her last night upon earth.

"Are you ready?" asked the Sheriff, and Gehan answered promptly, "Yes, sir."

Gehan then received the black-cap, as did also the unfortunate Johannah. Gehan, accompanied by a clergyman and two Deputy Sheriffs, led the way to the cortile of the Court House. Approaching the platform upon which the fatal trap-bars were, the doomed woman again shrunk back and cried bitterly. But again encouraged by the counsel of her spiritual adviser, she went courageously up the steps and on to the platform. There she knelt and prayed ardently. Gehan also prayed. Their prayers being finished they arose, and the black caps were drawn over their eyes by Deputy Sheriffs and the noose of each adjusted to ropes which dangled from two protruding beams. The fatal trap-doors suddenly fell soon after, and Gehan and his accomplice were swinging between earth and sky. Great sympathy was felt for the girl, and it was hoped by many that the Governor would relent before the sentence had been fulfilled. But no pardon came.

The bodies were claimed by friends and buried decently.

Three Children in One Family Die Within a Week—A Fourth Dying—Spotted Fever the Disease.

From the New York Herald, Feb. 7.

A very melancholy case of mortality in the family of Mr. Brown, living at No. 445 Eleventh avenue, was, late on Wednesday afternoon, brought to the attention of Captain Caffry, of the Twentieth Precinct. The same night the Captain notified Dr. John Beach, at his residence, in West Forty-fifth street, by letter, the following of which is a copy:

"DEAR SIR: Barthold Brown, residing at 455 Eleventh avenue, was taken sick at 8 this morning, and died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Doctor Sewell, of 354 West Thirty third street, was called to attend the child this afternoon just before its death. He could not give a certificate of death. This is the third death in the family since February 1. The first, Albert Brown, kicked by a schoolmate, at Thirty-fifth street school, died Feb. 1. The next one, Max Brown, 4 years of age, was taken sick at 6 P. M. Sunday and died at 7 A. M. last Monday morning. The next, Barthold Brown, 10 years of age, was taken sick at 8 this morning, died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The one lying sick at the present time, and not expected to live, is Theresa Brown, 12 years of age. She was taken sick at 5 this morning. If you will please attend to this in the morning, you will very much oblige yours, respectfully,

"CHARLES W. CAFFRY, Captain."

In compliance with the request Dr. Beach yesterday repaired to the house of the distressed family, and made a *post mortem* examination on the body of Barthold Brown, the deceased, and found that he had died of spotted fever, a contagious disease, and, doubtless, the death of the child, Max Brown, was due to to the same cause. To these three deaths it is feared that a fourth will speedily be added, as the girl, Theresa Brown, twelve years of age, mentioned in Captain Caffry's note, is lying at the point of death. Mr. Brown, the father, on being questioned in regard to the matter, seemed to attribute the sickness and death of his beloved little ones to imperfect sewerage on the premises, in which almost constantly was an overpowering stench. The Board of Health has been notified, and will take the necessary action.

Buffalo Slaughter.

OMAHA BARRACKS, Neb., Jan. 30, 1872.

Henry Bergh, Esq.:

SIR: I have read with a great deal of interest the letter of General Hazen to you respecting the needless killing of buffaloes. What he says is strictly true, and there is as much honor and danger in killing a Texas steer as there is in killing a buffalo. All the reports about fine sport and good shooting are mere gammon. It would be equally as good sport, and equally as dangerous, to ride into a herd of tame cattle and commence shooting indiscriminately. The wholesale butchery of buffaloes upon the Plains is as needless as it is cruel. Hundreds and hundreds of them have been killed in the most wanton manner, or for their tongues alone. It is time that something should be done for their protection, and I trust you will make an effort to have Congress interfere in their behalf. It is an abuse of language to call the killing of harmless and defenceless buffaloes sport.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. C. BRACKETT,
Lieutenant Colonel Second United States Cavalry.

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SCALE OF PRICES.—Reserved Seats $4 and $3, according to location. General Admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Seats can be obtained at the Globe Theatre, and also at Reed's Temple of Music, 81 Sixteenth st., in order to accommodate the public of the South side.
Sale of seats for the Matinee commences to-day.
THREE NIGHTS ONLY and a MATINEE, commencing to-night, MONDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock.
IL TROVATORE.
WACHTEL in his unrivaled role of MANRICO. Mme. LICHTMAY as Leonora; M'lle DE GEBELE as Azucena; Mr. VIERLING as Count di Luna; Mr. FRANOSCH as Ferrando; Miss SCHMITZ as Inez.
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J. L. NEWMAN (with O. E. Snyder), 50 W. Madison.
EDMUND NOYES, 207 West Washington-st.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 858 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
M. W. SHERWOOD, 479 Wabash av.
E. D. SWAIN, 63 Aberdeen st.
J. F. THOMPSON, 10 North Carpenter-st.
Dental Depot.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail.)
BLISS & SHARP, corner Wabash and 22d st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 419 State st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 684 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 157 and 159 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 619 State st.
LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington st. near Mich. av.
TOLMAN & KING, 53 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab & 16th
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 266 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW, 122 and 124 Mich. av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 322 Mad. st. & 136 22d st.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 604 Wabash av.
C. W. & E. PARDRIDGE & CO., cor Congress & State.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 569 Wab. av.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 376 State st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 363 State st., and 93 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 264 W. Madison and 297 & 352 State.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS, JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
A. J. MARKS, 749 Wabash av.
ALEX. PAGE & CO., 72 West Washington st.
Engravers (Wood).
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 W. Washington.
A. MAAS, s. w. cor. Lake and Canal, Room 5.
Engines (Saw and Grist Mills.)
C. & G. COOPER & CO., 10 and 12 West Randolph st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 94 and 96 S. Clinton st.
Fire Brick.
ROBINSON & SON, 215 E. Madison (old place).
Fish (Wholesale).
E. E. BROMILOW & CO., 229 South Desplaines st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217-219 S. Clinton
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market st.
L.A. TALCOTT, 76 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 322 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301 Michigan av.
WM. W. STRONG, 333 to 339 W. Randolph st., branch salesroom cor. Wabash av. and Twenty-second st.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 243 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal st.
Gas Companies.
ILL'S PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GEO. P. COSTIGAN & CO., 209 West Randolph st.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, 139 22d st.
WM. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
N. E. PETERSON, 171 Twenty-second st.
J. WINGRAVE, JR. & CO., 229 Mich. av (lake front).
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 390 to 396 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale.)
FAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington st.
HART BROS., 124 Mich. av, bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. O. WHITE & CO., 234 Michigan av.
Grocers (Wholesale).
Durand Bros. & Powers, } Now DURAND & POWERS,
Durand, Powers & Mead, } s. w. cor Green & W'sh't'n
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 236 Michigan av.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor Lake and Franklin sts.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 14 and 16 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DAY, ALLEN & CO., 34 and 36 Michigan av.
JAS. FORSYTH & CO., 164 and 166 W. Lake st.
FARRINGTON, BREWSTER & CO., opp 263 Mich av
GRAY BROTHERS, 273 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 53 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
RUSSELL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 79 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
READ & HIGGINS, s. w. cor. Washington & Green.
W. J. QUAN & CO., 59 River st.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wash. & Market.
J. W. STEARNS & SONS, 83 North Desplaines st.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 39 South Canal st.
P. B. WILLARD & CO., Office 197 Throop st.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Grocers (Family).
JAMES E. [illegible], 570 State st.
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
P. GILLESPIE, 258 State, cor. Twenty-second st.
MANDARIN TEA WAREHOUSE, 8 W. Randolph-st.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
[illegible]
D. H. DENTON & CO., 14 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 122 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONTS" GUN POWDER, 262 Michigan-av.
Hardware (Retail.)
H. W. COOLIDGE, 266 West Madison-st.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 20 and 22 South Canal st.
SEEBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & BELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av., near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 169 Michigan-av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 75 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, 46 W. Lake st.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 225 and 227 State st.
Hats, Caps, and Furs (Retail.)
BISHOP & BARNES, 485 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Field, Leiter & Co.), 20th & State
MACKENZIE, 75 W. Madison and 533 State-st.
THOS. B. MORRIS, 273 West Madison st.
JAMES A. SCOTT, 334 Madison st.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st.
KING BROS. & CO., 547 Wabash av.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st. and 281 W. Madison-st.
Hair Goods and Jewelry.
F. CAMPBELL, 112 Twenty-second & 318 W. Madison.
Harness, Saddlery, &c.
BOYNTON & NOYES, 329 State st.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 46 South Canal st.
J. JONAS & CO., 245 Michigan st.
Highwines.
KILIAN BROS., 46 South Market-st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homœopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 704 State st.
Hops and Malt.
HULL LIDELL & CO., 9 Michigan ave.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., 262 Wabash and 13 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tiffany & Co.) 111 W. Wash. st.
Insurance (Life).
CHICAGO LIFE, 29 Central Union Block.
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE, 379 Wabash av.
CHARTER OAK, 462 West Washington st.
ECONOMICAL MUTUAL, 475 Wabash av.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 479 Wabash av.
JOHN HANCOCK MUT., of Boston, 469 Wab. av.
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, 151 22d st.
MANHATTAN (T. L. MILLER), 48 Desplaines st.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, 153 Washington st.
MUT. BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 27 South Canal-st.
NATIONAL (Vermont), Room 4, cor LaSalle & Mon.
NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL, 441 Wabash av.
NEW YORK LIFE, O. F. Curran, 59 West Madison.
PROTECTION LIFE, 200 West Madison-st.
REPUBLIC, 384 West Monroe st.
ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, 283 W. Madison.
SECURITY LIFE, 753 Wabash av.
UNION MUTUAL (L. D. Boone, Agent), 345 Wabash
UNITED STATES (Samuel Green), 86 W. Washington.
WORLD MUT. of N. Y. (J. A. Glasser), 1053 Wabash
WASHINGTON (H. D. Penfield), 536 Wabash av.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF. CO., cor. Washington and Clinton
LETZ & CO., Desplaines-st., Wayman to Carroll.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal st.
J. M. WILLIAMS & CO. (closing), 45 S. Desplaines st.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 306 West Madison st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 365 Wabash av.
GILES, 384 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison and 158 22d st.
GLASER, FIFIELD & CO., 205 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBY, 214 West Madison st.
C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 270 W. Madison st.
C. A. MORSE, 223 West Madison st.
WM. M. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 463 State and 37 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 461 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 479 Wabash av.
B. F. NORRIS & CO., 468 Wabash av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 96 W. Madison-st.
RODDIN & HAMILTON, 946 State, & 369 W. Madison
STARK & ALLEN, 363 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 656 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 209 Mich av., near Congress st.
CASE & SAVIN, 16 Congress st.
H. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 325 Wabash av.
E. B. MYERS, 1022 Wabash-av.
JAMES COCKROFT & CO., 499 Wabash-av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
I. N. ARNOLD & GEO. I. WATERMAN, 451 Wab av.
FRANCIS ADAMS, 47 Peck court.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 42 Union Central Block.
JOHN C. BARKER, Room 3, 143 West Madison st.
BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison st.
BRAGG & LOMBARD, 391 Wabash av.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 34 Canal st, Room 12.
COUDY & CHANDLER, Central Union Block.
CLARKSON & VAN SCHAACK, 454 Wabash av.
HOMER COOK, 136 West Monroe st.
CARTER, BECKER & DALE, 359 Wab. av, & 85 Canal.
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, and } 449 Wabash av, after June
JAS. R. DOOLITTLE, JR. } 77 S. Clark st.
DENT & BLACK, 749 Wabash av.
GEO. C. FRY, 34 South Clinton st., Room 5.
ISRAEL HOLMES, 856 State st., near 18th st.
JOS. B. LEAKE, 15 Nixon B'd'g, cor Monroe & LaSalle
THOMAS S. McCLELLAND, 45 S. Canal.
MITCHELL & HANNAY, 454 Wabash av.
MOORE & CAULFIELD, s. e. cor State and Madison.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 369 Wab. av.
RICABY & JOHNSON, 127 Twenty-second-st.
ROUNTREE & McHUGH, N.E. cor. LaSalle & Monroe
M. W. ROBINSON, 529 Wabash-av.
SMALL & INGALLS, 481 Wabash av.
SIDNEY SMITH, D. J. SCHUYLER, 896 State st.
SCAMMON, McCAGG & FULLER, 363 Wabash av.
TENNY, McCLELLAN & TENNY, 454 Wabash.
TURNER, BRAWLEY & TURNER, Madison & Canal
E. & A. VAN BUREN, 194 West Madison st.
HENRY WALLER, 180 West Washington st.
A. N. WATERMAN, 136 West Monroe st.
WILLIAMS & THOMPSON, 554 Wabash av.
WILSON, PERRY & STURGES, 479 Wabash-av.
WAITE & CLARKE, Van Buren, bet. Wab. & Mich av
Leather, Hides, and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLEN & SON, 53 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
F. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 407 West Lake st.
D. MERGENTHEIM & CO., 318 Michigan av.
PAGE, BRO. & CO., 35 and 37 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 577 and 579 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 273 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 23, 25 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 7 S. Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Locksmith and Bell Hanger.
J. F. WOLLENSAK & CO., 157 W. Randolph st.
Lumber.
J. SLADE, with C. Mears & Co., 8 E. Kinzie st.
Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
CHARLES NEALE, 189 Eighteenth st.
Map Publishers.
WARNER & BEERS (Maps), 62 and 64 West Lake-st
Malt.
L. C. HUCK & CO., 18th and Canal sts.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 58 South Canal st.
C. L. RICE & CO., corner Canal and Harrison sts.
Millinery Goods.
HOPSON & Co., 309 Michigan av.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale.)
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS & CO., 961 Indiana av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington-st
MAYHON, DALY & CO., 163 Michigan av.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KEITZ, 257 State st.
RICE & THOMPSON, 519 West Madison st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 407 W. Mad. st.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av
Oysters and Fish.
F. J. RUTH SQUARE BRAND, 83 to 87 S. Canal st.
A. THOMAS & CO., 43 Eldridge ct., rear 542 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 83 Market st.
Paints.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 168 West Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 384 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
JNO. F. WEARE, 58 West Randolph st.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 317 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 344 and 346 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 17 South Jefferson st.
HAND & ELSWORTH, 141 West Randolph-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 57 North Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 33 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 87 and 89 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 28 & 30 W. Washington
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison st.
J. J. McGRATH, 581 and 583 State.
F. E. RIGBY, 624 State st.
T. G. SHEPHERD, 622 State st.
D. T. WALKER, 386 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 654 Wabash av.
Paper Collars.
PHILA. COLLAR CO. (U. A. Watson), 396 Wabash av
Pawnbroker.
A. GOLDSMID, 464 1-2, State st.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab-av. & 22d-st
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 598 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G.D. BEEBE, 953 Prairie-av.—A. G. BEEBE, Park-av
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 389 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 390 to 396 Wabash av.
ESTY ORGANS (Storey & Camp), 409 W. Randolph.
W. W. KIMBALL, 616 Michigan av.
LYON & HEALY, Wab. av. & 16th st. and 287 W Mad st
GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S, 91 Wabash av.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 81 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 612 Michigan av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 278 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 96 Market, cor Washington
Platers in Nickel.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 215 and 217 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 121 W. Randolph st.
Printers, Job.
CRANDALL, 5 S. Jefferson st.
P. L. HANSCOM & CO., 325 Madison st.
HAZLITT & REED, 16 North Jefferson st.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 35 and 37 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 51 S. Carpenter
Pumps.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st., in alley.
C. B. JARVIS, Steam Boiler Feeders, 67 & 69 Canal-st.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 32 North Clinton st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CRERAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av, foot Adams.
C. L. RICE & CO., cor. Canal and Harrison sts.
VOSE, DINSMORE & CO., 298 Michigan av.
R. R. Ticket Offices and Passenger Depots
NORTH CHICAGO CITY RY. CO., 469 North Clark.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
HENRY A. BROMLEY, 7 S. Jefferson, nr. Randolph.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 246 Lake st.
Rags and Metals.
J. B. BUTTERFIELD, cor. Wentworth-av. & 25th-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
A. J. AVERELL, 600 Wabash av.
AYRES & HOFF, 541 Wabash av.
HEMAN BALDWIN, 617 Michigan av.
JOHN CULVER, Room 5, No. 75 South Canal st.
BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted st.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 468 Wabash av., & 299 West Randolph.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 282 S. Halsted st.
N. F. MERRILL & CO., 123 West Washington st.
MEAD & COE, 78 West Madison st., Room 4.
OLINGER & BALLARD, 329 Wabash av.
ROZET & ELLIS, 279 Wabash av.
H. O. STONE, 472 Wabash av.
SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.
SCHRADER BROS., 73 West Lake st.
GEO. W. WAITE & CO., 60 East Harrison st.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 290 E. Monroe.
Restaurants.
THOMAS ANDREWS, 10 Congress, late 183 Dearborn
Saddlery Hardware.
BRIGHAM & JONES, 14 West Randolph st.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 466 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 80 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, 108 E. Monroe st.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
G. H. T. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 21 and 23 N. Clinton st.
Saw Manufacturers.
BRANCH, CROOKS & CO., 4 Market st., near Lake.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, 184 South Halsted-st.
"BLEES," J. H. LEEDOW & CO., 143 West Twelfth st.
ELLIPTIC, 243 West Madison-st.
GROVER & BAKER, 94 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
GOLD MEDAL S. M. CO., 289 W. Madison st.
MANHATTAN, 222 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 668 Wabash av
SINGER (J. N. Wilkins), 24 South Desplaines st.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 229 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER) 229 West Madison. Branch Office, 162 22d st.
WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO., 270 Wabash av.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 1384 Mich. av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson st.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 85 South Market st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
GEO. F. FOSTER, 12 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 14 and 16 Market st.
Shirts and Mens' Furnishing Goods.
WM. H. HARRIS, 78 West Madison st.
WILSON BROS., 661 Wab. av., and 85 W. Washington
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 161 State st. (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANFG., 231 West Lake-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT. Temporary Depot, 135 29th-st.
Silver Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT & SON, 93 E. Harrison st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c.
EAGLE WORKS MANF. CO., 43 South Canal st.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 240 E. Madison.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st.
S. H. HANSON & CO., Michigan av and Washington.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 262 Lake st.
WHITE & BOSSMAN, 166 West Madison st.
Stoves (Retail.)
BENJ. L. CLEAVES, 125 Fifth av.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoves and Furnaces.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BROS., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
H. WELLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tin Plate and Metals, Tinned and Japanned Ware.
FRANK STURGES & CO., 269 and 271 W. Harrison.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 539 West Madison st.
VERGHO, RUHLING & CO., Mich. av, nr V. Buren.
Tailors.
W. L. BARNUM, 473 Wabash av.
JOHN BEERS, 18 Congress st.
WM. CLINGHAN, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 367 Wabash av.
WM. H. GRUBEY, 176 West Washington st.
WM. GRUS & CO., 172 West Washington st.
JOHN B. HALL, 480 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 63 S Halsted.
GEO. F. HAINES & CO., 17 Harmon court.
J. S. McFARLAND, 217 West Madison st.
W. H. REID, Draper and Tailor, 157 Twenty-second.
JOHN STEVENSON, Central Hall, Wab.-av. & 22d-st.
HENRY TURNER, 114 West Madison st.
R. J. WALSHE, 303 Wabash av.
Transportation.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 473 Wabash and 66 S. Halsted.
CHAS. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Rand. & 240 W. Madison.
CHAS. T. WILT, 335 Wabash-av.
Trusses, Supporters, Elastic Stockings, and Braces.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 146 W. VanBuren
MARSH & BOWLES, S. E. cor. State and 12th sts.
Tobacco Manufacturers.
HIBBEN & CO., 46 LaSalle st.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 56 Curtis, near Madison st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 173 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee av
CHAS. G. E. PRUSSING, 331 and 333 Wabash av.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS. (Detroit), Chicago, 243 E. Madison.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DeHAVEN & WALES, 44 LaSalle-st.
SWAIN, BARNARD & CO., 26 and 28 Jackson-st.
WOLF & MICHAEL, 11 and 13 W Madison.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph st
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
VOLLOR, DAVIS & CO., 45 and 47 South Canal-st
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
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360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

SNOWED IN ON THE PLAINS.

A Winter Journey Across the Plains Illustrated by Rev. Dr. Ryder.

How Little Snow-Flakes Can Stop a Locomotive.

An Appeal for the Trees --- Thrift Among the People of Colorado --- Longmont.

Rev. Dr. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's Church, corner of Peck court and Wabash avenue, preached last night on the subject, "Snowed In on the Plains." The congregation was not a very large one, the inclemency of the weather, doubtless, preventing the attendance of many persons. The discourse was an able one, full of illustrations, and an abstract of it will be read with interest. Dr. Ryder took as his text the sixteenth verse of the 147th Psalm,—"He giveth snow like wool," and said that snow was not common in the lower districts of the Holy Land, but falls in large quantities in the northern portions, particularly upon the mountains of Lebanon. Nothing connected with this globe seemed to him so remarkable as the atmosphere with which it is surrounded. The resources of nature were inexhaustible, and are every day increasing in wonder and variety; but those of the atmosphere are more various, more wonderful, and more indispensible to the support of human life. The atmosphere appeared to be destitute of life, but every one who had given it thought knew that it was presented in the upper air as in the strata of the soil; that there is being taken up from the Southern ocean now a large supply of water, which, in warm weather, is to be scattered over the plants, and that all these things are controlled by laws. The frost in winter made vegetable forms on the windows with the utmost care. In damp rooms, in warm weather, there were collected upon the walls vegetable molds, the germs of which were in the atmosphere. The existence therefore, of law in the construction of vegetable forms in the air, was true. The rocks in the pastures were covered with vegetable moss, precipitated out of the atmosphere, which defied the cold and storm. It was becoming apparent that many diseases were taken into the lungs through the atmosphere; but by and by there will be a change in the atmosphere,—something which will neutralize and destroy the virus in the atoms that disease may be kept away from the people. There was also coming down through the atmosphere large quantities of soil that accumulated over ruins, as about Rome. Who that had looked out of a winter day upon the beautiful snow-flakes, formed with the utmost precision, and under the microscope reveal the most delicate forms, had not wondered how, up among the clouds, amid the rushing winds, these beautiful forms are made and fall down upon the earth to gladden our eyes and show us that God is everywhere.

He had returned to Chicago on Friday morning last, after a brief visit to Colorado. When within a hundred miles of Denver, the train was blocked in by the snow and detained three days. The passengers did not suffer any special misfortune, particularly those who had taken passage on the Pullman sleeper. When they reached a station they were gratuitously fed by the railroad company, and afterward there was a good supply of oysters and antelope in the express car.

The snow blocked the train. It did not seem as if it could do it. What sight was more imposing than a well-appointed railway train in motion? It seemed to be absolutely irresistible as it moved grandly on its way. But mighty as it was, the tiny snow-flake could stop it. See the flakes coming through the air one after another. By-and-by the whole air is full of them, and at last the earth is covered with its wintry robe. The engine sweeps any considerable quantity ruthlessly aside, but, as it becomes firmer, the engine is obliged to stop, for the little snow flakes falling one after another have blocked its way, and no more progress can be made. It puffed right steadily at first, but at last it ceases altogether.

We see in this how little events, accumulating, block the way of man; how little deeds accumulate and stand between him and his God; how little thoughts come one by one, once trifled with at last become an irresistible barrier, an immovable obstacle, in the way of his success. Remember how the snow flakes stopped the train, and thus see how ill-deeds and bad practices block the way of man.

After the snow had been shovelled off the track in front of the train, winds carried it in the rear, and placed an impediment in the way of the next train. So public sentiment sweeps across man's way for better or for worse.

The passengers had nothing to do for three or four days, and his experience there had taught him to pity the man who spent his time in idleness. God had given us something to live for, and something to work for, and keeping an iron or two in the fire every day was the happiest way to spend time. The Devil always found something for idle hands to do. A man who had nothing to do could not be a Christian.

There was collected at the station where they stopped the passengers of several trains, and a goodly company was made up. The passengers were, as a rule, well-to-do people, comfortably clad, and would pass among a crowd without attracting special attention. This was not true of every one of them, and he was often reminded while these that to be very poor or to be different from other people, so as to be singled out, was a misfortune. There were those who had seats in a second-class car, and did not have warm meals and warm beds as those who occupied the sleeping-cars did. It argued a good deal of human nature,—something of the dignity of man,—that there was not total depravity,—that these persons did not break into the palace-cars and take possession. Among the passengers was a colored man, who, when going out, had a seat in a first-class car, but was not permitted to enter a sleeping-car upon his return trip. The local officers were to blame for this, and not the Pullman Palace-Car Company. How hard it must be to have a black man's face with a white man's ambition! He cared not for the color of a man's skin, but looked at the heart. Sympathy should be extended to such men, and he would be encouraged, for God had placed him in this world to live,—to form his character not only for time, but for eternity.

Along the line of railways, and elsewhere through central Kansas, there are military stations for the protection of the inhabitants against Indian raids. These forts are supplied with wood taken from the banks of streams. The trees should not be cut down as, they are needed on the banks of the river to retard evaporation and give shelter to man and beast. The Government should stop the contractors from cutting the trees, as good coal can be obtained in the neighborhood. Custom allowed, this, that, or the other, whichever is the most convenient or comfortable thing now, but in after times there comes a terrible reckoning.

While the train was blocked in at Hugo Station, 100 miles from Denver, they could distinctly see Pike's Peak, 140 miles distant. They expected to get near its base, but the way was hedged in, and so they halted and halted along. Just so with many a one who, fixing his eye on some object he would attain, moved for a time steadily toward it, but by and by, when it was as plain as before, he can go no further; or, if he does gain it, it is only by slow approaches and hard work. Snow-flakes are scattered across his pathway and hold him where he is.

They were on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, and their way was through Lawrence, a city which was mostly destroyed by the rebels during the late war. How rapidly, now that slavery is abolished, are these southwestern cities rising! What thrift and enterprise they show! The people who have not kept up with the times know very little about what is going on in that part of the country. Railroads are projected in every direction, and the country is being developed rapidly. A great change will be made in the centre of population within the next twenty-five years. Westward we are entering for a new work, and millions of people will find there happy homes.

He then alluded to Colorado, saying that its climate seemed to him to be healthy, and much of its scenery was certainly delightful in the extreme. He knew of no place where the mountain view was so extensive,—a view of 175 miles of mountains being obtainable without turning the body. It rained there very seldom in warm weather, and the land was worthless unless irrigated. The practical question there, was not how much land one owned, but how much water can one control. The soil is rich and fertile, and where water can be put upon it from the mountain streams, it yields abundantly.

He spent last Sunday at Longmont, a Chicago colony, forty miles southwest of Denver. A man of small means would work in Colorado at very great disadvantage, and hence, the only way to settle Colorado was to form colonies or groups of people, who will make all improvements in common. The people at Longmont were intelligent, and devoted to their work, and are, without doubt, laying the foundation for a considerable town and an enterprising community. As he looked upon the congregation there for the first time, he could not help thinking that they had repeated the story of the Pilgrims' settling on the shore of Massachusetts, going 2,100, it may be 5,500 miles from the homes in which they were reared to begin a new empire and to scatter their influence broadly over the land. He had told them how important it was to form good habits and walk in the ways of wisdom and truth.

How strange and mysterious were the ways of Providence! God lifted up one nation and cast down another—Egypt, Syria, Greece, Rome, all ancient Europe, and much of the modern; the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth and the foundation of a new empire was laid, and, to-day, a busy population reaches westward. Some people seem to think that nothing is excellent which is not old, and that nothing is worth a thought unless it is new. How deliberately God unfolds his purposes, seemingly never in a hurry. Many he was addressing would rejoice in the new avenues of industry which are opening before them. Some will find a happy home in that portion of the country ten years from to-day.

Of all the passengers that left Chicago on the train with him, not more than ten or twelve reached Denver. New passengers got on and old ones disappeared station by station. So in this world. Those who are past mid-life look back and find comparatively few journeying with them to-day. They have dropped off the train, one after the other, and lie sleeping in the cold ground. New faces appear; strange to them. They go on their way, and at three-score and ten how many that commenced their journey with them are left. The train won't stop to take the bodies off wherever it may be. In childhood, in mid-life, in old age,—whenever it comes, may we lie down in the sleep of Christian confidence, and be assured there is ample room for all in the great home above!

A Defence of Alderman Carney.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The *Times* seems to have reached the climax of its vindictive speech against, and hatred of, the Irish population of our city. The last gentleman singled out for attack, in the way of an ill-timed, fourth-class witticism, is Mr. Thomas Carney, the worthy Alderman of the Eighteenth Ward, whose standing in social and political circles is too well known to be impeached by that paper.

To vindicate the character of Mr. Carney is the least of my intentions, resting assured that he has already placed his reputation beyond the reach of any assault. To be brief, I will at once proceed to business:

Mr. Carney is represented as having offered to use his influence with the Common Council towards procuring "the widening of North State street," for the sum of $2,000, from Nathaniel R. Sheldon.

I would invite Mr. Sheldon to come forward and give the public a little information as to how much he would be benefited were State street widened miles north of Chicago avenue.

Alderman Carney is long and favorably known in our city, not only to your correspondent, but to many of our most prominent citizens, and to-day he can defy the finger of scorn or the pen of malice to point out or mention one dishonorable act of his, whether as an Alderman or an humble citizen.

Alderman Carney, having the mind conscious of the right, can afford to treat with silent contempt the accusations of his enemies, confident that, in a very short time, the unjust statements of his slanderers will return to the mire from which they emanated.

Please insert the above and do a favor to

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.

CINCINNATI RELIEF.

Meeting of the Chicago Relief Committee of the Cincinnati Common Council—Letters Read from Mayor Medill, Rev. R. De Baptiste, and Hon. Henry Greenebaum, of Chicago.

At a meeting of the Chicago Relief Committee of the Cincinnati Common Council, held in Cincinnati on Friday last, the following communications were presented by Mr. B. Frankland, the Agent of the Committee at the Chicago Soup-House. The letters will explain themselves:

LETTER FROM MAYOR MEDILL.

To Alderman J. L. Keck, Chairman Council Committee, Cincinnati:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Frankland, your General Agent here, on his arrival in Cincinnati, will explain the situation of relief matters in Chicago from his standpoint of observation. The enclosed statement of the Relief and Aid Society gives notice, as you will perceive, that "the resources" they have on hand, or at command, "will meet the wants of the present winter."

In regard to the continuance of the Cincinnati Soup House, on North Peoria street, in the face of the declaration of the officers of the Relief and Aid Society, I am not prepared to give a decided opinion, and prefer that your action shall be based upon the report of your agent, who is more familiar with the facts and necessities than I am. That the soup-house has, since its establishment, done great good there can not be any question. For the next six weeks after the fire its value in relieving hunger can hardly be exaggerated. Since that time other relief methods and agencies have become more perfectly organized and systematized and the necessity for the soup-house is consequently less than at first.

Within a month the demand for out-door work will greatly increase, and the necessity for supplying gratuitous rations will in proportion decrease. By the 1st of April the winter will have so far disappeared that most able-bodied men can obtain employment, and thereafter be self-supporting; but it will be too cold or wet for much work on building for several weeks yet, and multitudes of families will continue to be dependent on charity until late in the season. It will not be, however, until several thousand business buildings are rebuilt and in occupancy that a vast number of our dependent people can return to their old trades, occupations, and situations.

The chief objection that is made to the soup-house establishment is that it duplicates, in a considerable degree, the relief furnished by the Relief and Aid Society. To what extent this is done I am unable to determine; but Mr. Frankland, I presume, must have pretty accurate information on the point, and can furnish you with it. It is also claimed that when persons who can support themselves are dropped from the rolls of the Relief and Aid Society, they instantly report to the soup-house for food, and continue to decline to labor. To what extent this charge is true I am unable to say. It is very probable there are cases of this kind; but on the other hand there must be very many persons willing and anxious to labor, that are not on the Relief Society's rolls, and who experience the pinchings of hunger this cold weather, to whom a free bowl of nutritious soup, proffered without ceremony or conditions, must be very acceptable and gratefully received.

One thing I have no hesitation in saying is, that the money your generous city has expended in maintaining the soup-house has stopped more hunger since the great conflagration than any equal sum expended in any other way, or through any other agency. I was surprised to learn that up to this time the soup-house relief has cost but seven or eight thousand dollars, notwithstanding it has fed an average of five thousand people per day, to the extent of nearly a quart of soup per head. These facts furnish their own comment, and fully justify the expectations of the founders and supporters of the establishment, and to them I tender the thankful acknowledgment of the multitudes who have partaken of their charity.

The misunderstanding that exists between your Committee and the officers of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society is a matter which I deeply regret, and it occasions much pain among our citizens, who hold your people in warm and grateful remembrance, not only for the munificence of their donations for our relief, but the astonishing promptitude with which they furnished it, and helped to rescue our unfortunate sufferers from the pangs of hunger, and the insatiate jaws of the devouring monster. I can not help believing that if personal feeling could be laid aside for the moment, and your Committee and the officers of the Relief Society could be brought together for an evening's interchange of views, it would result in showing that each party had been entertaining erroneous ideas of the other's work by reason of misinformation. Very respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH MEDILL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6, 1872.

LETTER FROM A CLERGYMAN.

J. L. Keck, Esq., Chairman Chicago Relief Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I wrote a letter some time since to the Rev. J. H. Magee, Pastor of Union Baptist Church, Cincinnati, making an appeal to his congregation on behalf of the sufferers by the great fire connected with my congregation. In responding he forwarded us a small contribution, stating, at the time, that his congregation had contributed to the general relief fund through the committee at Cincinnati.

The ground, or occasion of our appeal, was that many of our people (the colored people generally who were sufferers,) were treated in a rough and unkind manner, and often turned away in a really needy condition without any supplies or aid, by those who were distributing relief; and, while we were not prepared to say that the Relief and Aid Society were to be blamed for this, it certainly was practiced by their under employes, and when appealed to about it, they seemed not able to remedy the matter.

The same state of things still exists; and, to prevent the suffering which must inevitably result, my own church organized a Relief Committee to receive and distribute relief to such sufferers as were unable to obtain relief from the depots of distribution of relief of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

If your Committee will send to the Olivet Baptist Church Relief Committee, of which I am the Chairman, supplies of clothing, provisions, and groceries for distribution to such as have suffered by the fire and need aid, and cannot get it from other committees, we will see that it is faithfully distributed, and send to your Committee a report should you require it.

I write you this on behalf of said Committee, whose names are as follows: Watley Terrill, Deacon; Edmund Johnson, Deacon; William S. Johnson, Trustee; John H. Johnson, James Medley.

R. DEBAPTISTE,
Pastor Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago.

CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1872.

LETTER FROM HENRY GREENEBAUM.

J. L. Keck, Esq., Chairman of Chicago Relief Committee, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 5th inst., and, in behalf of United Hebrew Relief Association, to accept your generous offer. Words are insufficient to even indicate in a remote degree our sense of grateful appreciation of your munificent charity. God bless you. We will prepare the lists as desired, and forward same to you in a day or two. Very respectfully,

H. GREENEBAUM,
Vice President U. H. R. A.

CHICAGO, Feb. 7, 1872.

The New Liquor Law in LaSalle.

One of the strongest Democratic towns in Illinois is that of LaSalle. Republicans are few and far between in that burg. But the people there appear to be strong supporters of the new Liquor Law, making dealers responsible for the mischief they commit, as the following report of the proceedings of a late meeting proves:

LASALLE, Ill., Feb. 7.—In answer to a numerously signed call, a public meeting convened in Opera Hall, in LaSalle, on the evening of the 6th inst., which was largely attended by classes representing every shade of political and religious sentiment. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Captain Laning, Superintendent of the Phoenix Glass Works, as Chairman, and Wm. H. Monk as Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we express our hearty thanks to the General Assembly of this State that they have, by such an overwhelming majority, enacted a Temperance law so well adapted to our needs, and to the general sentiment of the people on this subject, and also to the Governor of the State for his prompt approval of the same.

Resolved, That we also thank Senator Reddick, of this District, and Representatives Armstrong, Clark, and Edgecomb, [all Democrats], of this county, for their hearty support of this bill, and their persistent efforts in securing its passage.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to earnest efforts in securing a strict enforcement of the provisions of this law in our midst, calling upon all citizens in favor of law and order, of temperance and sobriety, to unite with us in so doing.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the Chicago papers, with a request for their publication therein.

JAMES LANING, Chairman.
WM. H. MONK, Secretary.

The Cadi's Decision.

A poor Turkish slater, of Constantinople, being at work upon the roof of a house, lost his footing and fell into the narrow street upon a man who chanced to be passing at the time. The pedestrian was killed by the concussion, while the slater escaped without material injury.

A son of the deceased caused the slater to be arrested and taken before the Cadi, where he made the most grave charge, and claimed ample redress.

The Cadi listened attentively, and in the end asked the slater what he had to say in his defence.

"Dispenser of Justice," answered the accused, in humble mood, "it is even as this man says; but God forbid that there should be evil in my heart. I am a poor man, and know not how I can make amends."

The son of the man who had been killed thereupon demanded that condign punishment should be inflicted upon the accused.

The Cadi meditated a few moments, and finally said:

"It shall be so."

Then to the slater he continued,—

"Thou shalt stand in the street where the father of this man stood when thou didst fall upon him."

And to the accuser he added,—

"And thou shalt, if it so please thee, go upon the roof, and fall upon the culprit, even as he did fall upon thy father. Allah is great!"

The Late Archbishop Spalding.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—Mass will be offered, to-morrow morning, in all the Catholic Churches of this city, for the repose of the soul of Archbishop Spalding. The exterior of all Catholic Churches are draped in mourning. All through yesterday and to-day a countless throng of persons, of all denominations and classes, visited the residence of the Archbishop, where the body lies in State. The funeral ceremonies, on Monday, will be of the most imposing character.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

THE LAW COURTS.

How a Certain Piece of Land Was Bought for $2,500 and Sold for $4,000.

The Law Concerning the Collection of Rent from Sub-Tenant --- Bankrupt Aurora Insurance Company.

The Circuit Court.

LAND LAW.

An action of assumpsit, lately commenced by George T. Hanford, of Schenectady, N. Y., against James H. Ely, terminated on Saturday in a verdict for the plaintiff of $1,691.44. It was alleged that Mr. Ely tendered a bargain of land in the vicinity of Forty-second street, to Mr. Hanford; that, availing himself of the confidence of plaintiff, he purchased a lot from Christopher Metz, the south 100 feet of Lot 36, Margaret Johnston's Subdivision of the south half of the southeast quarter, northeast quarter, Section 3, 38, 14, 3 P. M. for about $2,500, and charging his principal $4,000 and over. The suit was to recover the overplus. It was stated by Judge Booth to be law in such a case if the jury believed that the defendant, Ely, had a conversation with plaintiff, in which plaintiff requested him to act for him concerning the purchase of the property, and afterward Ely went to Metz, the owner of the property, and purchased it for himself for $2,500, including notes, and then represented that he had purchased the property for Hanford for $4,050, including the notes, wherefore Hanford paid over $4,050, Ely paying over to Metz only $2,500 including the notes, then there could be a recovery for the difference. So, if George Wait had a contract for the purchase of the property, which contract defendant obtained from Metz in the name of Wait, and afterward Ely saw Hanford and represented that the property was owned by another, but he could purchase it for $4,050, having paid but $2,500, then it is to be considered whether Ely was not acting as the agent of Hanford, for, if he was, damages should be assessed against him for the difference in cost and charge and interest.

But unless the defendant acted as such agent, there could be no recovery; and, therefore, it would be immaterial wherever Ely stated to Hanford who owned the land, or who he was acting for.

MANDAMUS.

An alternative writ of mandamus was issued at the relation of William Kelsey Reed, directed to George Taylor, City Comptroller. Reed states that Lot 3, Block 115, School Section Addition, with the building thereon, was, in 1869, sold for a delinquency in the payment of the amount of an assessment for the paving of Adams street, from State to Market, which sale being made, John Forsyth purchased and received a certificate, which, by assignment, came to the complainant. The owner of the land, however, redeemed, depositing $244.46. Now it is refused to complainant to issue a warrant to him for the amount.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

In an action by Henry Stillwell, to recover from Patrick Lunney, rent, a verdict was rendered for $60.83, and it was stated by Judge Booth to be law that, when a plaintiff seeks to recover rent of premises, he must show that the person from whom he seeks to recover held possession of the premises under a lease or agreement to pay rent, for when a man takes possession of land forcibly, and without consent of the owners, he is a trespasser, and the owner cannot recover in an action for rent. But if A has a lease of premises for a term of years, and sub-lets, and puts his sub-tenant in possession under his lease, so that the defendant came in under the sub-tenancy, recognizing the plaintiff's right in the premises, and agreeing to accept a lease, then, although no lease was actually given, still the plaintiff, A, may recover so much as the evidence shows the use and occupation was reasonably worth.

The Superior Court.

JUDGMENTS.

Judgment was rendered against the Pacific Insurance Company of the City of San Francisco, in favor of Leopold Simon and others (Simon, Meyer & Co.), for $10,083.33.

Judgment was confessed by Charles Charleton and Thomas E. Miller, in favor of Henry Lamparter, for $2,286.

Also, by Cass F. Maurer, in favor of Spencer & Ballymore, for $1,000.

The United States District Court.

INSURANCE.

The Aurora Fire Insurance Company was adjudicated bankrupt.

OBITUARY.

Death of ex-Justice John S. Quinn.

Ex-Justice John S. Quinn is no more. He died of brain-fever at his residence, No. 634 Hubbard street, at 8:15 last evening. Mr. Quinn was an old citizen of, and, was widely known in Chicago. He had marked ability as a lawyer, but he was much given to social enjoyment, which somewhat retarded his success. John S. Quinn was a man of large heart, and would do almost anything to serve a friend. He would defend the most hopeless case without reward, or hope of reward, if his kindly feelings were appealed to. He was fast gaining a position among the leading members of the bar when death struck him down. Mr. Quinn was entirely a self-made man. He came here from Ireland when quite a child, and had to battle with all the difficulties of a new country. He served an apprenticeship at almost every kind of honest business, until, by dint of hard study and indomitable pluck, he got admitted to the bar of this city. In 1867 he ran for and was elected to the office of Police Magistrate in the North Division, which position he filled with credit during the two years of his service. He contracted his fatal illness about two weeks ago, and has been attended by some of our most prominent physicians, but no medical skill could save him. At the time of his demise he was 41 years and 3 months old. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his untimely death. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery on Tuesday next. The funeral procession will leave Mr. Quinn's late residence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Leap Year Surprise Party.

One of the most enjoyable and fashionable parties of the season took place on Saturday evening, at the residence of Mr. Henry Leopold, 1168 Indiana avenue, it being a Leap Year surprise tendered to Mr. C. M. Leopold. At about 9 o'clock the guests put in their appearance, and the young gentleman, little dreaming of their intention, was perfectly overwhelmed with surprise. The elegant parlors were at once thrown open, and, after the general formalities, dancing was the order of the evening, interrupted only by the sumptuous supper, after which dancing was resumed. It was a noticeable feature that the ladies displayed their gallantry, and it was only regretted by the gentlemen that Leap Year occurs so seldom. Great credit is due to the committee, through whose management the party proved so successful. Also to mine hostess, who spared no pains to make the affair an enjoyable one.

Personal.

Mr. Lewis Moss, the well-known cigar man, left for Havana last evening.

—To prevent confusion, carriages for the opera at the Globe to-night will come by way of Washington street and depart by way of Madison street.

—It is expected that the Council will to-night make some arrangements for a formal reception of the Japanese Embassy, now *en route* to this city from San Francisco.

—About one hundred persons left this city, last Friday evening, *via* the Illinois Central Railway, to attend the *Mardi Gras* Carnival at New Orleans, on Tuesday next—to-morrow.

—The following distinguished gentlemen arrived in this city yesterday, and are guests of the Sherman House: Hon. Peter Mitchell, Minister of Marine, and Hon. Angus Morrison, of the Dominion of Canada; James Domville, Esq., and W. H. Thorne, Esq., of St. Johns, N. B.

—Prof. J. M. Richards, whose course of scientific lectures delighted large audiences at the First Baptist Church, a few weeks since, has consented to deliver three more lectures in this city before returning to his home at the East. On Thursday and Friday evenings of this week he will discourse on "Oxygen" and "Hydrogen," at the South Congregational Church, and on Saturday afternoon he will deliver a lecture to children. These lectures will prove a delightful treat to the residents of the southern portion of the city, and will undoubtedly be largely attended.

Stabbing Affray.

At 10 o'clock last night there occurred a stabbing affray in the saloon No. 941 Lake street. A man named Martin Johnson got slightly cut in the neck by the other party to the disturbance, whose name is unknown. The saloon-keeper refused to give any information relative to the affair to the police. The person who wounded Johnson made his escape, and has not yet been heard from. The difficulty arose from a misunderstanding relative to payment for drinks.

Miscellaneous.

Chicago can claim, without fear of contradiction, the championship for dirty streets and sidewalks. In that respect she "lays over" any other city in the United States.

—The alarm from Box No. 294, at 7:15 o'clock yesterday morning, was false.

—B. Emmett, a boarder at the New Haven House, corner of Halsted and Randolph streets, had a watch and jewelry to the amount of $130 stolen from his room last evening.

—The Government pays an annual rental of $20,000 for the use of the old Wabash Avenue Methodist Church for Post Office purposes,—or about one half the original cost of the building. But then Uncle Sam is rich, you know.

—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Smith, a Norwegian, fell dead while engaged in mixing mortar, rear of 164 North Wells street. Deceased was about forty years old and leaves a wife and family who reside at No. 21 Cook street. Heart disease is supposed to have caused his death. The Coroner has been notified.

—The Ætna Base Ball Club will be reorganized as a first-class amateur nine for the season of 1872, if suitable grounds can be obtained. Negotiations are now pending between the managers and several well-known amateur players, among the number being Lovett, of the Philadelphia Experts, for pitcher. Reid and Reynolds will return home from New Orleans in the spring.

—A little girl, named Lizzie Paisley, was accidentally cut in the left shoulder last evening, while playing with a boy named John Digbly. The child was attended by Dr. Adams, who pronounces the wound not dangerous. The boy had an open pen-knife in his hands, when the girl stumbled and ran against the blade. The accident occurred at the Harrison Street Barracks.

Rights of Inmates of Lunatic Asylums.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: My attention has recently been called to the subject of a bill now pending before our State Legislature, in defence of the rights of the inmates in Lunatic Asylums to the unrestricted liberty of epistolary correspondence. To those unacquainted with the rules of such institutions, this bill may seem superfluous, since the justice and propriety of what it implies must be apparent. But it is a sad fact that a privilege so precious to all intelligent people is denied to the most unfortunate beings, whose terrible destiny it is to be confined in such institutions.

An erroneous public sentiment has deemed it dangerous and inexpedient to all parties concerned, to allow to the inmates of asylums the exercise of such an enjoyment.

This false sentiment, as I have reason to know, owes both its origin and its perpetuity to those "powers that be," who hold the keys of Lunatic Asylums, and whose interest, as they imagine, required that much of what transpires within the dread limits of their territory should be concealed from the eye of the public.

But this dogmatic and most absurd theory, that it is dangerous for lunatics to write when they please, is fast being exploded. Let us, therefore, boldly examine it, independent of all the sophistry with which it has been befogged by the errors of the past. Let us view it, not in the light of any one whose interests may prompt opposition to this bill, but in the broad, clear, calm light of reason and humanity.

This bill proposes for the insane the same liberty of writing that other people enjoy,—the liberty to propose our business, to confirm our friendships, to give utterance to our affections, and free expression to our thoughts, upon any subject we please through the medium of the pen.

Now, the refusal of this privilege to the insane, when they desire it, causes them much grief and aggravation, as it ignores and trifles with many of their mental requirements and most urgent wants. Their minds, though often distorted, perverted, even insane or distracted, if you please, are yet human minds, and, as such, have *human rights*. Their feelings are often acute, and intensely sensitive to neglect or ill-treatment; their trains of thought and reasoning upon many subjects are sound and logical, and unaffected by the peculiar features of their insanities on other subjects, their affections are strong and devoted, oftener than otherwise, to their proper objects; and, when the legitimate exercise of these natural feelings is impeded by the authoritative enactments of unjust tyranny, the consequence is eminently injurious to the patient thus treated.

Even if their thoughts are absurd, or erroneous, or false, if you please, I wish to inquire if all the world's absurdities, follies, and falsehoods are confined to the insane? I think rather that, if the "mad at large" were obliged to exchange localities with the mad who are confined, society would thereby be benefited.

The above may seem episodical; but I wish to impress upon the community that far too little attention has been paid to the just requirements of the insane within asylums. It has been supposed that the Superintendent and his subordinates were entirely competent to recognize and respond to all the wants of the insane in their charge.

The utter fallacy and absurdity of such a supposition ought to have become to all minds sufficiently apparent by the terrible disclosures made a few years since, by our faithful Investigating Committee, when the law sent them to make explorations upon hitherto disputed territory. The voice of inquiry, I rejoice to see, has not been silenced since those investigations. Those important questions thus evolved have not all been answered. They still remain unsolved before a thinking and a querying age. It has been discovered that lunatics are human beings, and not unconscious blocks, to be governed by conscious blocks. And those who contend that lunatics ought not be allowed to write while confined in asylums are in sympathy with their oppressors. They would stop, had they the power, the car of Human Progress, and drag it back again to an age of barbarism.

The writer has heard the earnest and tearful appeals of an affectionate wife to be permitted to write to her own husband, and has been infinitely disgusted to see a man, styled a Superintendent, deny her the privilege of writing to him! The contempt with which I could not help viewing that husband who thus blindly abandoned his own prerogative of protection, and delegated another man as the exclusive recipient of her confidence, is inexpressible.

I therefore hope those honorable gentlemen to whom this bill is presented will view this subject in its just light; that they will not hastily "lay upon the table" and ignore a bill the justice and humanity of which must commend itself to every thinking and unprejudiced mind.

SOPHIA B. OLSEN.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Willard Keyes, one of the founders of Quincy, is dead.

—The peach buds about Peoria have been injured by the cold weather, but apples, cherries and pears escaped.

—The Illinois River is completely frozen over between Henry and LaSalle, and the fish are so much troubled thereby that they are literally pushing each other out of the water, at the mouth of Spring Creek, where there is an opening.

—A Leap Year party recently occurred in Sandoval, and notices were posted in the dancing hall which read: "Any gentleman asking a lady to dance during the evening shall incur a fine of $5 thereby. Leap Year!"

—The Dundee *Weekly* of Tuesday appears in mourning, and its contents will prove quite interesting to the people of that town. The announcement is made that six newspapers have been starved to death there, and that Dundee is a Chicago, burned into a crust by the fires of misery.

IOWA.

On Monday last, two Irishmen, near State Centre, were digging a well, when, down at the depth of sixty feet, such was the remarkable temperature that they were both sun-struck!

—J. D. McChesney is constructing an elevator at Onawa, with the capacity of 6,000 or 8,000 bushels.

WISCONSIN.

Captain Ira P. Nye, a former resident of Beloit, is a member of the Legislature of Kansas.

—On a recent evening there were six Speakers and ex-Speakers of the Assembly present in its chamber during the session of the Assembly, viz: Daniel Hall, Speaker of 1872; J. M. Bingham, Speaker in 1870; Henry Barron, Speaker in 1866; W. W. Field, Speaker in 1864 and 1865; F. W. Horn, Speaker in 1854 and 1851; Moses M. Strong, Speaker of 1850.

INDIANA.

Indianapolis papers announce the death of Mrs. Joanna Kitchen, notorious as the "Duchess of Stringtown." She amassed considerable wealth in conducting a disreputable house, and her funeral was ordered on the most expensive scale.

MICHIGAN.

Revival meetings are being held at Corunna, and many conversions are reported.

—Bertie True, of Flint, who was recently treated for hydrophobia, is apparently quite well, and rides out every day.

—There are two insane women in the jail at Muskegon, the asylum at Kalamazoo being overcrowded.

—Bay City has 1,763 children in her public schools.

—Residents of Livingston County have issued a call for an Anti-Masonic Convention at Howell on Feb. 20, to organize a County Anti-Secret Society Association.

—The citizens of Ludington have taken steps to suppress the sale of liquor in that village and county, and have notified every tavern keeper that the law would be rigidly enforced. In consequence eleven persons in Ludington have closed their bars.

—A proposition has been made by Buffalo parties to erect gas works in the city of Hillsdale.

MINNESOTA.

—At a reunion of the Second Minnesota at Rochester, on Friday, after the regular business had been gone through with, a petition was circulated for presentation to the Governor, for the pardon of Nelson Shellafoo, a former comrade, who is now in the Penitentiary for killing his brother-in-law under peculiarly aggravated circumstances. It was signed by all present, some 200.

—The town of Greenwood, near Minneapolis, is more than liable to escape the payment of a personal property tax this year. It seems that the duly elected Assessor of last year resigned. The Town Board appointed an Assessor to fill the vacancy, and he declined to serve. Consequently no assessment was made last year. The County Board, under the circumstances, instructed the Auditor to levy a tax upon the 1870 assessment, which he did. The County Treasurer does not consider the levy a legal one, and will not attempt to collect the tax.

KANSAS.

More colored emigrants are *en route* from Alabama.

—John H. Whetstone, of Franklin County, has over one hundred miles of Osage orange hedge.

—Fort Scott has just erected a $60,000 school house; Paoli is at work on one costing $45,000; La Cygne has one worth $12,000; Parsons (only ten months old) $15,000, and New Chicago $15,000.

MISSOURI.

Pleasant M. Harland, committed to jail at Palmyra for horse stealing, has been released on bail, a bank in that place becoming surety.

—An ordinance making vaccination compulsory, was passed by the Kansas City Council last Monday, over the veto of the Mayor.

—A farmer sued a man for $10 some two years ago, and the case is now in the Circuit Court of Jackson County. The farmer has paid his lawyer $35 in cash, furnished all the wood he has consumed during the two years, besides several bushels of potatoes, and still owes him $20; he has lost about a month's time in attending the suit and waiting for the trial. The Court fees will amount to $40 or $50, and the prospect is that the suit will be decided against him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dead or Dying.—Where the hair is unnaturally dry, you may be sure that it is dying; and unless artificially vitalized, it will soon be as dead as leaves in November. Feed the withering fibres and stimulate the torpid scalp with Lyon's Kathairon, and the evil, which must otherwise soon culminate in baldness, will be speedily remedied. It is absolutely necessary for the health of the brain that it be kept moderately moist with a preparation capable of nourishing and invigorating it. Lyon's Kathairon fulfils these conditions, and is the only article that actually puts new life into the capillary tubes, through which the natural nourishment has ceased to pass. This pure and harmless vegetable preparation is absorbed by the skin of the head to the roots of the hair, and passes into the filaments by the force of capillary attraction.

For immediate relief of Coughs and Colds, use that popular remedy, Madame Porter's Cough Balsam, the cheapest and best medicine sold. Its virtues have been tested by thousands for many years in the treatment of all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, and it is confidently offered as a reliever of those diseases. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.

Mlles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of BURNETT'S STANDARD PREPARATIONS for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW.

Its Strong and Weak Points Discussed by Rev. Dr. Fowler.

He Insists Upon Its Enforcement, Even at the Point of the Bayonet.

The Centenary Methodist Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, was crowded last evening to hear the Rev. Dr. Fowler speak upon the new Temperance law. So great was the interest felt in the subject that all the standing room was occupied, and hundreds went away without even being able to gain admission.

DR. FOWLER

took as his text the familiar passage from Proverbs, "Look not upon the wine," etc. He said that we had been discussing for a long time the different phases of the temperance questions. The real difficulty had just been arrived at. If his auditors would only put in practice the doctrines of the text, it would prove a certain remedy for the evil of intemperance. That was

GOD'S SUGGESTION

in reference to the cure. A little child might tell very distinctly and definitely when it was sick, and the very best physician might utterly fail in the prescription. The part of the subject we have been over has been all plain sailing, because there had been plenty of room. Now we were approaching the debatable question of the proper cure for the evil. The giant nature of the evil was spoken of, and its immense influence illustrated. A few of the distinctive features of

THE NEW TEMPERANCE LAW

were read, discussed, and commended. The strong points of the law were that it made the rum-seller secure a license, for the purpose of holding him directly responsible for the damage caused by his traffic. It makes as the basis of security for the damages the real estate of the liquor-dealer, and the owner of the property in which the business is carried on. Each point was briefly argued as given.

POLICIES ADVISED.

The various policies advised by various parties, to be pursued in the premises, were noted. Some adopt the do-nothing policy. The futility and weakness of this was happily illustrated by many examples. Reform means courage, boldness, exposure, and a general taking up of arms against the common enemy. Some advise the use of milder stimulants to destroy the appetite for alcohol. Fathers will allow their sons to drink wine, in order to keep them from stronger liquors. But this does not cure the habit.

FRANCE AS AN EXAMPLE.

Take France for example. Beside the wine consumed there, recent statistics show that 450,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits are used by the people annually, that is, seven gallons to every man, woman, and child within her borders. Travellers who have said that there was little drunkenness in France have only seen the country superficially. Fennimore Cooper said that there was more drunkenness in Paris than in London. Montalembert, a member of the French Academy, gave similar testimony against his own people. So did Jules Simon, who ought to know what he was talking about. E. M. Kirk had corroborated all that the others had said. What was true of France was true of

CALIFORNIA,

a wine-growing State. More alcoholic liquors were consumed there than by any other portion of America equal in numbers.

GREAT BRITAIN

undertook to cure her people of the appetite for distilled liquors by furnishing ale and beer more freely. The experiment was a lamentable failure. During the last fifty years the sale of distilled liquors in that country had increased 175 per cent. The plan of curing this evil by the substitution of milder stimulants would never work.

THE LICENSE THEORY

would not stand the test of practice. As an evidence of the folly of this way of curing intemperance, it was only necessary to say that there were 2,200 saloons in this city. Ten millions of money per year is expended for alcoholic poisons. The plan of prohibition had been tried in other States, but it was not in reach of the people of Illinois.

A PROBITORY LAW

was an impossibility in this State, because, as regards the amount of liquor annually consumed, Illinois is only second to New York State. But the probitory laws in other States had not been failures,—to prove which point some sketches were given which cannot well be repeated here.

THE ONLY REMAINING REMEDY

is the one that we have at length concluded to try. Concerning it there are three questions to be asked: (1) Is it right? (2) Is it wise? (3) Is it possible? The speaker believed the law was right. We should come as near to prohibition as possible. We are in the condition of the man on the burning boat,—it is entirely safe to go ashore, but it may be fatal to remain. A man has a right to protect his cattle from infection by forbidding the passage through the State of droves from Texas. Much more have we a right to protect our sons. Concerning the abstract question of right, there can be no possible doubt. Several of the Supreme Courts of this country had, in strong terms, enunciated this right. To further prove this point, Starkey, on Evidence, was quoted. Neither was there any doubt of the wisdom of the law. Liquor-selling should be treated like any other crime. It strikes

THE SALOON-KEEPER

in the only sensitive place—his pocket. Although the rumseller could not be moved by the tears and appeals of widows and orphans, he could be touched in this way. Dr. Fowler displayed a card issued by some saloon in the city, on which was printed

A BURLESQUE OF THE TEN COMMANDMENTS.

The number of the saloon was not given. Two of them were read for the edification of the audience. (1.) "Thou shalt drink at no bar but mine, lest thou be called a barbarian." (2.) "Thou shalt not make to thyself any bitters, or any likeness of anything spiritual, for I am a jealous man," etc. [Laughter.] The blasphemy was described as shocking in the extreme.

THE INTENT OF THE LAW

was right in handing the money realized from the prosecution of this liquor-seller over to the persons injured. The State should not grow strong upon money derived from such a source. If it applies such money to its own uses, it would be too much like the beggar who dropped a penny into the hat of the priest with one hand, while with the other he appropriated the purse and watch of the man of God.

THE MOST VITAL QUESTION

of all is, "Can we enforce the law when we get it?" Most certainly we can. There is absolutely nothing impossible on this soil. Let the people be right on the subject, and the result is certain. Laws must be on a level with the people. They must neither go too far beyond them, nor lay too far behind them. The necessity of having the people behind supporting and helping on all law was fully elaborated. The Government of every nation turns on the public sentiment. Allusion was made to the ancient laws of the Hebrews as possessing some sterling merits. People are mistaken in supposing that the law cannot be enforced unless good men come to the rescue. Officers cannot enforce a law, no matter what their number may be, unless they are sustained by public opinion. The people must be educated up to the proper standard during the time that intervenes before the law goes into force. Our children should receive similar teaching in the public schools, and instruction bearing in the same point should be imparted in the domestic circle. The doctrine should be thoroughly inculcated that no direct or indirect excuse should be accepted for any person who had committed a crime. No public criminal should ever be allowed to escape. The allusions to

THE NINETEEN ALDERMEN,

and their past and prospective conviction of bribery, were received with loud applause. They should be sent to the Penitentiary as surely as John O'Brien, who commits highway robbery to obtain bread for his starving family. No guilty person is so guilty as he who betrays a sacred public trust. If the law is to be resisted, we shall have to go to work as we did in the time of the rebellion.

CALL OUT THE MILITIA

and they will do the business, see the law is enforced, and make it respected. If there is to be any danger of mobs, keep your employes at their shops, where they will not swell the mobs, and will be out of trouble. The workingmen are the backbone and strength of the land, and must be instructed and kept on the right side of this great question. If this is done there can be no possible trouble. There is no question about the enforcement of this law, if all good men say it shall be done.

CONCLUSION.

The sermon closed with a fervid appeal to the audience by all that they held sacred, by all the good that they would see accomplished, and all the evil that they would avoid, to come up and help in this mighty work.

The Mississippi River Gorge.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11th.—There is no change in the River here. The gorge still holds fast. It is being more and more broken in the harbor daily, however, and transit facilities are increased. The weather is clear and mild.

A despatch from Belmount to the *Democrat* says the gorge there commenced moving about 4 o'clock this morning, and soon after ran out. The Longworth was able to round to and took a position in the bend until the ice had passed, when she started south. All other boats got out uninjured. The Great Republic left for Cairo. The transfer boat at St. Louis was crowded on shore, but was relieved unharmed. All the boats at Belmont had left, except the Dexter and Emilie Labarge. The latter has broken her shaft, which will be shipped to St. Louis for repairs.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG—THE owner can have it by calling on J. EGAN, 359 Randolph-st., and paying expenses.

LOST—SUNDAY NIGHT, BETWEEN 119 SOUTH Halsted and Madison-sts. to bridge, 1 set of ladies' curls. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Tribune office.

LOST—ON SATURDAY NIGHT, A BROWN horse, with a cut on off hind hock; had on an old blanket and part of a hemp halter. Whoever has found him will be paid for their trouble by bringing him to 157 Nineteenth-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, THE 10TH INST., AT L. Baldwin's dry goods store, corner Green and Madison-sts., or on a Milwaukee-av. street-car, $20 in $5 and $10 bills. A liberal reward will be paid to any one reporting the same to THOS. BARROWS & CO., 73 South Halsted-st., or Miss HATTIE LINK, 196 West Erie-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MES DEMOISELLES CHARBONNIERS' French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly the Pension Nieman-Alltemayer, of Paris, 36 East Thirty-fifth-st., New York City. French classes for ladies three times a week.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A NEW INgrained carpet, not made up. Apply at 149 South Halsted-st. F. M. PIPER.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE FURNIture and a two years' lease of house Nos. 125 and 127 Twenty-second-st., corner of Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL Estate, in large or small sums, at current rates. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF South Water-st., 48x110 feet.
Michigan-av., near Lake-st., 72x124 feet.
Monroe-st., east of Dearborn-st., 49x120 feet.
Fifth-av., south of Washington-st., 30x80 feet.
Fifth-av., south of Lake-st., 33x171 feet.
LaSalle-st., south of Washington-st., 24x121 feet, to Exchange-place.
River-st., near bridge, 43x71 feet.
South Water-st., east of Michigan-av., 20x120 feet.
Third-av., south of Van Buren-st., 50x100 feet.
Twenty-fourth-st., northwest corner of Stewart-av., 100x125 feet.
Dearborn-st., northwest corner Chicago-av., 100x150 feet.
Dearborn-st., northeast corner Division-st., 144x131 feet.
Dearborn-st., southeast corner Schiller-st., 32x150 feet.
Dearborn-st., southwest corner Indiana-st., 25x110 feet.
Dearborn-st., southwest corner North-av., 150x149 feet.
North Clark-st., near bridge, 60x80 feet.
North Clark-st., southwest corner Indiana-st., 34x80 feet.
Division-st., southwest corner of Larrabee-sts., 75x110 feet.
Fullerton-av., southeast corner of Larrabee-st., 100x145 feet.
LaSalle-st., south of North-av., 150x150 feet.
Lincoln place, north of Sophia-st., 300 ft. frontage, cheap.
Superior-st., west of Sedgwick-st., 144x100 ft.
Wells-st., southeast cor. of Indiana-st., 82x110 ft.
North Branch, south of North-av., 600 ft. river front. Great depth.
South Branch, 150 ft. river front, and 200 ft. on Lumber-st.
DeKoven-st., northeast cor. of Jefferson-st., 83x100 ft.
Park-av., west of Lincoln-st., 110x129 ft.
Randolph-st., southeast cor. of Morgan-st., 125x120 ft.
Lake-st., near Jefferson-st., 40x80 ft., with two brick stores, only $28,000.
We also have a very large list of other improved and unimproved property, which we will sell on easy terms of payment, or exchange.
JULIUS CRONE & FRENCH,
122 West Randolph, cor. Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., house and lot 50x180 feet.
Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., house and lot 25x169 feet.
Indiana-av., corner of Eighteenth-st marble front house and lot 22x100.
Eighteenth-st., near Prairie-av., good brick house and lot.
Also houses and lots on Cottage Grove, South Park, Prairie, and Wabash-avs., and Twenty-sixth-st.

FOR SALE—PARK-AV., NEAR LEAVITT-ST., 2 story and basement stone front dwelling. Will take house and lot worth about $5,000 in part payment.
339 Warren-av., 1½ story cottage, nearly new, south front.
450 West Adams-st., 2-story and basement brick, fronting Jefferson Park. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—BY ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block:
Indiana-av., four brick houses, $6,500 each.
Lake-av., two brick houses, $6,000 each.
West Lake-st., one cottage house, $3,000.
Highwood, 2 brick houses, $4,500 each.

FOR SALE—LOTS EACH 25x206, FRONTING ON Lake, Oglesby and Fulton-sts., low price and long time; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; outside of fire limits. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., NEAT 2-STORY frame house of 14 rooms, brick basement and lot 46 feet front, full depth, Calumet-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A TWO STORY house with lot, 502 Burnside-st.; 11 rooms. Inquire on the premises, or 351 South Clark-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THOSE FIRST CLASS three-story and basement houses on south side of Warren-av., between Robey and Hoyne-sts; possession May 1. Persons who want comfort, health, and convenience, rather than outside show, will find this house more desirable than any stone front. Heated by steam throughout. Brick barn. Price $11,000; on time to suit. GEO. SCOVILLE, 35 Clinton-st., or 260 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY ON NORTH DEARborn and State-sts., north of Division-st. A. LIMBERG & CO., No. 64 West Lake-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS—AT ONLY $200; 20 minutes' walk from centre of business, fare 7c, perfect title, and abstract furnished with each lot; easy terms, at the rate of $2 a week. Go with me free to see these lots. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:
7 lots on Mary and Hickory-sts.
House and lot, 20 DePuyster-st., lot 30x125.
One acre land in Borden's Subdivision, Town of Jefferson, near Humboldt Park.
The above property will be sold cheap, to close an estate, or exchanged for desirable lots in burnt district.

FOR SALE—GOOD AND CHEAP LOTS ON South Side, on Arnold, Butterfield, Buddan, Garibaldi, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fifth-sts., and on Shurtleff and Wentworth-avs. Five years, 6 per cent. No advance in price, though such lots must soon double in value. The increased demand for building lots near where so many tens of millions must be paid for labor, will advance the price of such lots. The old prices and easy terms. ALBERT CRANE, 272 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON COTTAGE-PLACE, near Thirty-first-st., 25x120. Price $1,500 each. Terms, $500 cash, balance $500 per year. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS 44x280 (BEING QUARTER OF an acre each) on Milwaukee and Armitage-avs., only $500 to $600 each. Easy terms. W. O. COLE, 756 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—ON monthly payments, houses Nos. 153, 173, and 175 Mather-st., House No. 293 First-st., on terms to suit. 100x115 feet at the corner of Mather and Desplaines-sts., fine location for manufacturing. Inquire at 37 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—50X126 ON COLLEGE-ST., FRONTing south on Douglas University grounds; terms will be made easy to purchasers, if improved, at once. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 81x202 FEET ON corner Thirty-eighth-st., on very easy terms.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-fourth-st.
100 feet on corner of Thirty-third-st.
150 feet on corner of Thirty-seventh-st.
Desirable residences and residence property in South Division a specialty.
FRED L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE FRAME house No. 148 Thirty-first-st.; has 13 rooms, water, gas, &c.; lot 29½x222, with good barn. Will be sold cheap, and terms easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, 7 per cent interest. Purchasers building at once need make but small cash payment. These lots are in the South Division, within one block of horse-cars, and just outside the fire limits. To mechanics and laboring men they offer great inducements. FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND HANDSOMELY-built house Nos. 229 and 231 Thirtieth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.; 13 rooms, bath, &c. Terms can be made very easy.
FRED. L. FAKE & CO., 540 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements, on Indiana-av.; lot, 25x165, $12,000, part property.
Frame house, 9 rooms, water, gas, and pavement, east front; lot 25x180; $6,300; on Prairie-av.
South Park-av., cottage and lot 30x180, $4,800.
H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—ELLIS-AV., NEAR DOUGLASplace, 56x125, $5,000 cash, or $5,500 on time, one-third down, balance 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent. J. BARWICK, 473 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS, ONE block outside new fire limits; 5 years' credit given and cash advanced to build with; early application must be made to secure a lot on the above terms. BALDWIN DAVIS, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE LOT 80x183, NORTHEAST corner of Madison and Franklin-sts., in whole or in part, on easy terms; also 64x90 feet on Wells-st., south of Madison-st. Inquire of WM. BORDEN, 214 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NEAR TWENty-second-st., at a bargain. Would take some trade. House first-class; modern improvements. S. DELAMATER, 107 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR $500, NO MONEY DOWN, if improved immediately. Convenient to street cars and schools. J. F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, CORNER LOT, 106 FEET on Clinton-st. by 125 feet on Sebor; an excellent site for a manufactory. Terms easy. Apply to JNO. RANKIN, 319 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIdences, each, on Wabash, Michigan, Indiana, Prairie and Calumet-avs. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—TWO CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS on Superior-st., between Cass and Rush-st., fronting south. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—"MAPLEWOOD," FOUR MILES from Court House, adjoining old city limits; accessible by steam cars, commutation fare 6 3-4 cents. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. The property is ornamented with several thousand evergreens and maples. The artesian well is flowing at the rate of 350 gallons per minute of splendid water, free from sulphur or other deleterious substances. The land is high and dry. Sidewalks have been laid. Parties purchasing these lots avoid city taxes. A better investment cannot be found in any other location in or around Chicago. A. R. WING & CO., 339 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—IN HINSDALE, 12 MILES FROM Chicago, one block, 3½ acres, $1,000. One block, 4½ acres, $1,000. One block, 5 acres, $1,000. Will make fine country homes. GEORGE & HILL, 389 State-st.

FOR SALE—$200, ONLY $50 DOWN, BALANCE AT 6 per cent interest. I am authorized by owner to sell for next 30 days lots in the village of Jefferson, 7 miles from Court House. Trains every hour; commutation fare 7c; lots 2 minutes' walk from depot. Best bargain you can make either to improve or for an investment. A. G. STOREY, 44 Green-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—BY C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.
In Henry County, Ill.—Farm of 376½ acres, finely improved.
DeKalb County, Ill.—Improved farm of 400 acres.
Whiteside County, Ill.—Farm of 220 acres, well improved.
Iroquois County, Ill.—Several finely improved farms in this County, 120, 220, and 640 acres each.
Henry County, Ill.—Splendid farm of 80 acres, highly improved.
Green County, Ill.—Near the flourishing town of Brodhead, a fine farm of 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation.
Also other farms, improved and unimproved.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES CRANBERRY land, within 37 miles of Chicago, suitable for any kind of farming or stock raising. Has a good orchard and good house. Also, 220 acres of land to lease for three or four years. Call on HENRY C. COOK, Room 1, 15 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST PAYING fruit farms in Michigan, 1 mile from Muskegon; sells $2,000 worth of strawberries alone; have two farms and can't attend both. Address F. FARMING, Muskegon, Mich.

FOR SALE—24 MILES FROM LITCHFIELD, Hillsdale County, Mich., 67 acres, 15 hard maple timber; good barn and house; good well and spring water; orchard of 3 acres; well fenced in 5 acre lots. Address or apply to W. H. HARPER & CO., 182 Twenty-first-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WITHIN TWO AND A HALF miles of old Post Office, a house and lot worth about six thousand dollars, that can be bought for one half cash and balance on long time with interest at 7 per cent. Address, giving location and size of lot, N 55, Tribune office.

WANTED—BUSINESS PROPERTY IN BURNT district, from $30,000 to $50,000 in value. Will make payments for same in railroad bonds drawing 7 per cent interest in gold, 1,600 or 2,000 acres of fine timber and farming land, and some cash. C. C. THAYER & CO., 180 Michigan-av., corner of Jackson-st.

WANTED—A HOUSE NEAR UNION PARK worth $8,000. Will give in exchange a lot on Michigan-av., worth $5,000, and pay the balance. ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, No. 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly instalments, and sewing given when required.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF J. R. SHAWS, 170½ South Halsted-st. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly payments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A NEW STORE FOR SALE—TWO STORIES, with stock of hardware, in a thriving town (county seat) on the line of the Dakota Southern Railroad. Inquire of Messrs. HIBBARD & SPENCER.

A WELL ESTABLISHED, GOOD-PAYING JEWelry business in Kansas City for sale. The stock about $20,000. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For particulars address Box 74, Kansas City, Mo.

A FINE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY of Rockford, Ill., for sale on liberal terms. The best location in the city; new and beautiful store, attractive stock, and a large trade. For particulars address GEORGE M. SMITH, Rockford, Ill.

A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL confectionery, with a large custom, for sale. Address O 23, Tribune office.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE CHEAP, ALL COMplete for 5,000,000 per season; location in city and desirable in every particular. Address H 67, Tribune office.

FOUNDRY FOR SALE—PART OR ALL OF A small foundry; full of business; paying well; best location in city; reason for selling satisfactorily explained. Address U 55, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FINE SAMple room, with or without household furniture; two story brick house, 6 rooms, with gas and water; $50 rent a month. Inquire at 58 South Halsted-st., near Madison.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS WATER-POWER flouring and custom mill, at Lyons, Walworth county, Wis.; said mill is situated near the Western Union Railroad, 30 miles west of Racine, and convenient to ship to Chicago or Milwaukee; in a good section of country for wheat, with a good run of custom, good supply of water the year round. Terms easy, part purchase money may remain if desirable. Apply to or address W. W. VAUGHAN, Racine, Wis.

FOR SALE—A LONG AND WELL-ESTABlished, good paying restaurant with lease of store, expiring May 1, 1873; rent low. For particulars call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE, fixtures and stock; lease 14 months; situated in the best part of the city. Price, $2,000. Call at 210 Milwaukee-av.

I WILL SELL, LEASE, OR TAKE PARTNER with cash capital, in the most profitable manufacturing business in Southern Minnesota, with no competition to interfere with success. I have a steam chair and furniture factory, in complete running order, with all the necessary power machinery for employing 20 to 30 men, and stock in hand; favorable inducements will be offered to any enterprising, competent person to take hold in either of the above propositions. For further information, address, at Winona, Minn. L. C. PORTER.

PANORAMA OF JAPAN AND CHINA, WHICH for good reasons I will sell or exchange. There is money in it. Principals address B. WARREN, Varna, Marshall County, Ill.

SAW MILL, &C., FOR SALE CHEAP—VALUAble property—New saw mill, with latest improved machinery, with capacity of sawing 30 m feet each in eleven hours; three-story stone flouring mill, capacity of 200 brls per day, and is first-class in all respects. Also, a large, well-built distillery, with all the appurtenances thereto. The saw mill furnishes fuel for the flouring mill and distillery, making a saving of about $35 per day in fuel. This property is located at Lyons, Iowa. Mississippi River on one side of it and Northwestern on the other. For further particulars inquire of STEARNS, CLARK & CO., Erie, Pa., or COTTEN & CROSS, Lyons, Iowa.

STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE OF A GOOD dry goods and gents' furnishing store, etc., etc., for sale. Rent cheap. Address H TH, 574 Elston-av.

THE NEATEST FITTED UP CIGAR STORE and sample room in the city, for sale. Long lease and cheap rent. Two story house; upper floor furnished for dwelling; will be sold at a bargain, as the owner has other business to attend to. Apply at 24 West Madison st.

$350 WILL BUY AN INTEREST IN A genteel business that is good for a profit of that amount per month. 120 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$1,000—A YOUNG MAN, 25 years of age, a good bookkeeper and good salesman, wishes to connect himself with and invest that amount, or more, if satisfactory, in some established business in Chicago; good references given. Address L 36, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH BUSINESS ABILity and $10,000, to open a hardware business. Address T 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PERFECTLY COMpetent man, who understands his business thoroughly, wishes to find a business man with a capital of from $5,000 to $10,000, as partner, to establish a glycerine and toilet soap factory; the money will bring 30 per cent interest. Mr. TUMLER, 532 Milwaukee-av., will give further particulars.

PARTNER WANTED—MY MEANS BEING in real estate, are not available at present, and I desire to furnish head work, energy, and a thorough business knowledge, and want a good man as active or silent partner, who will furnish the money to do a hardware, stove and tinware business, or exclusive hardware, in some thriving town or city. References furnished, and liberal arrangements made. Address HARDWARE, care Tribune branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsmon's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

B. T. BABBITT'S MACHINERY, ENGINES and boilers, fire pumps, steam and power pumps. Engines and pumps can be seen in operation at our show-rooms. J. G. MERRIMAN, General Western Agent, 56 South Canal-st.

BUCKEYE ENGINES AND BOILERS, PORTable and stationary, vertical and horizontal, from 2½ to 126-horse power. Armstrong's heater, filter, and lime catcher. All styles and sizes of pumps. Belt-cloth, belting, and mill machinery. J. FARGUSSON, 56 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Evarts' shingle machines and saws. 35 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 15 AND 17 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

EARL STEAM PUMP—THE BEST KNOWN. Every pump warranted or no sale. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—FURNIture and lease of Fort Dodge hotel, Fort Dodge, Iowa. This is the principal house in town, and has cleared $6,000 in the past 2 years. Satisfactory reasons for selling. A rare chance for a hotel man to make money. Call on, or address, with stamp, A. J. BURBANK, proprietor.

HORSE-POWERS—RAILWAY ONE AND TWO horse sweep-powers, from two to ten horse, clippers, hay and corn stalk cutters, wood saws, Hutchinson's Patent Locking Grate Bars, Barker's Sandpapering Machines, corn shellers, etc., manufactured and for sale by H. A. PITTS' SONS, 11 South Jefferson-st.

MACHINERY JOBBING PROMPTLY DONE, in a workmanlike manner, by ORTON & LEDMAN, manufacturers of wood-working machinery, 283 South Canal, north of Harrison-st.

ONE 20-FOOT BED, 24 INCH; ONE 12-FOOT, 24 inch; three 10-foot, 20 inch; two 8-foot bed, 1 inch; two 6-foot, 12 inch engine lathes. One 4-foot, 20x20; one 4-foot, 24x24; one 5-foot, 24x24; one 9-foot, 36x36, iron planers. Blaisdell's drill presses, all sizes. Great bargains. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

PLANER & MATCHER'S FURROW SURfacers, resawing machines, scroll saws, and wood lathes, at W. A. JAMES & CO.'S, 113 Fulton-st.

ROCHESTER MACHINERY MANUFACTURing Company have on hand all classes of wood and iron working machinery, engines, boilers, saw mill leather and rubber belting, saws, files, rubber hose and machinery supplies. We sell nothing but first class machinery, which we warrant to have no superior. It will be to parties advantageous to write or call and see us before purchasing. Address, Rochester Machinery Manufacturing Company, 37 and 39 South Canal-st.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO JOBBING and repairing of wood-working machinery by ORTON & LEDMAN, 283 South Canal, north of Harrison-st.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY—ONE PLANER, 12-foot bed; one lathe, 14-foot bed; one 12-horse upright boiler; one 6-horse upright engine. CHICAGO VISE AND TOOL CO., 149 Fulton-st.

STEAM ENGINES FROM 4 TO 14-INCH BORE on hand, ready for delivery. Boilers, with all fixtures, at short notice and low prices. W. A. JAMES & CO., 113 Fulton-st.

WOOD & MANN PORTABLE ENGINES. FULL assortment on hand. Can ship any size on receipt of order, and all kinds of wood and iron working machinery, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY MFG. CO., 37 and 39 South Canal st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES AND BASEMENTS, 278 and 280 South Water-st., head of market. Also, offices above. Inquire on premises. H. C. WHEELER.

TO RENT—ONE STORE AND TWO OFFICES, one office facing Canal-st., just suitable for a bank or railroad ticket office; both offices on first floor. Inquire of H. G. WORMER, 37 and 39 South Canal st.

TO RENT—46 DESPLAINES-ST., NICE SUITE three offices, second floor. Also basement. A. KIDDER.

TO RENT—IN THOMPSON'S BLOCK A SUITE of 3 offices on first floor, light and airy. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, HOUSE 375 Wabash-av. Inquire at 170 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE AND barn, South Side, good neighborhood. Rent $30 per month, and furniture for sale at a bargain. Call to-day at 817 Cottage Grove and Egan-avs.

TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, with ample grounds, on Forty-seventh-st., near Kenwood station, Hyde Park. ROZET & ELLIS, 379 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR ONE or two gentlemen, at 238 Maxwell st.

TO RENT—DOUBLE PARLORS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with two bedrooms adjoining, with board; also, single rooms. Apply at 177 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF OF A STORE FOR A genteel business. Apply on premises, 137 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING houses or stores to rent can have them rented and their rents collected by leaving them at the House-Renting Agency of D. COLE & SON, 188 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING suitable for the rag business; a large building with lofts preferred. State lowest price and location. A 51, Tribune office.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICKS FOR SALE—2,000,000 OF BRICKS, INcluding a quantity of superior front bricks, at St. Catharines, on the Welland Canal, Ont. Address D. W. CORBIN, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—BRICKS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion at lowest market rates. Brickmakers' Agency, 94 Fifth-av., corner Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100,000, PERHAPS 200,000 BRICK, at Galesburg, Ill. Address N. C. WOODS, Galesburg, Box 757.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS 128 FEET on Indiana-st., known as Nos. 46, 48, 50, 52, and 54, together with an artesian well upon the premises 1,300 feet in depth, flowing 380 gallons per minute of pure water.

Also 50 feet on Illinois-st., adjoining above.

This is a rare chance for any manufacturing purpose, being situated near the centre of business upon a paved street. For further particulars apply to DICKINSON, LEACH & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

TO LEASE—75 FEET ON SOUTH JEFFERSON-st., east front, 150 deep to alley. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—BLUE OVERALLS, $5 50 PER DOZ.; brown duck overalls, $6.50 per doz.; Boston duck overalls, $7 75. Well made and large sizes. Also, full line of ladies' underwear, good styles, cheap. Orders from the country solicited. J. H. WILKINS, 25 South Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—MILCH COW—ONE OF THE BEST bred Durhams in the county; has just calved, and is an unusually fine milker; a good chance for a family needing an No. 1 cow. Address R. G., Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 RAILROAD men for Michigan; wages $2.00 per day, sure pay; only a part of the fare required, the company paying the other part. For particulars apply to ANDREW G. BINGA & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO FIRST-CLASS HARDware salesmen, having had recent experience, and who can furnish good references. Address Q R, care Carrier 8.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR BUSINESS TO see our new corn sheller. Shells 6 bushels per hour. Retails at $4 50. Rights free. $10 a day easy. KIMBALL & CO., 185 West Madison-st., Room 14.

WANTED—25 RAILROAD LABORERS, TO GO out to-night. Apply to R. A. ANGELL, 21 West Randolph-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A SOBER, STEADY MAN, AS second cook. Apply at once to F. T. CROXON, Transit House, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PRESSMAN, who can run Adams, cylinder, and job presses. Address H. P. HILDRETH, St. Louis.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WATCHMAKER. Apply at 139 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER. ONLY a competent man, and one who is willing to work, need address, with real name and where last employed. Address G 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PATTERN makers at 27 North Jefferson-st., third floor.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MACHINISTS AND three good sewing machine adjusters. None but experienced hands need apply. FARRAR & WHEELER 338 West Adams-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST CLASS BOILER-MAKer, who thoroughly understands making and repairing boilers. Also two first-class machinists. To good, steady workmen liberal wages and steady employment will be given. Apply to LAWRENCE & CHAPIN, Kalamazoo, Mich.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER FOR STEADY work. Apply to ROBINSON, 440 West Lake-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—A GOOD COACHMAN, ONE THAT understands milking and a furnace, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Apply, after 11 o'clock, at 537 Wabash-av. G. A. SPRINGER.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—SMART RELIABLE GIRLS TO learn bonnet-frame making. De L. SHEPLIE & CO.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. APPLY BEFORE 12 o'clock to DOCTOR HEDGES, 466 Fullerton-av., second house west of Halsted-st.

WANTED—SHIRT IRONERS. WILSON BROTHERS, 63 West Washington-st. Up stairs.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN AS WET nurse, for a child 10 months old. Must be prepared to come immediately. Apply in the store 951 Cottage Grove, or 16 Oakwood-av.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework in a small family. Inquire at 161 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPETENT SECOND girl to go to Lake View, just north of city limits. No Irish need apply. GEO. H. CUSHING, 556 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a family of three. Apply at 380 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO TAKE CARE of a baby. Call immediately at MRS. GIVINS', 1464 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework for a family of four. Apply 288 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—10 GIRLS—FIRST-RATE SEWING machine hands on coats; good hands will get good wages. 202 West Lake-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO make neckties and cover shields. BROWNSON BROS & CO., 792 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO WORK ON SINGER'S Machine, and to finish on caps; also, one errand boy. 55 West Washington st., up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—TO STOREKEEPERS—wanted by the advertiser a situation in a store; understands bookkeeping, and willing to make himself useful. Address A. LOWE, 150 West Adams-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT stationary engineer. Good references given. Apply, by letter, to W. C. NICHOLS, 31 East Sixteenth-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 BISHOP COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD two first-class rooms.

414 WEST TAYLOR-ST., UPSTAIRS—BOARDing. A few boarders can be accommodated. Location good. Close to Blue Island-av. cars.

884 INDIANA-AV.—A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $4 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN OWN A FINE rosewood case piano they wish to dispose of, and receive in payment for the same board and room where the comforts of a home can be obtained. Piano full warranted. References exchanged. Address, FRANK Z. ADAMS, Adams, Chicago Post Office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR A GENTLEMAN, within a short distance of Madison and Canal-st. Pay advanced. Address E 71, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM and board in private family, by a lady in business on State-st.; must be near Twelfth and State-sts. Address A 87, Tribune, 469 Wabash-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE—WE SHALL SELL AT AUCtion sale every Tuesday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock a. m., at our sale stables, 421 South State-st., a fine lot of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Blankets, &c. N. B.—Money advanced upon all property left with us for sale. O. BRIGGS.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE RIG OF A FARMER, the horses being each 5 years old. They are fit for teaming or any other purposes, warranted sound, kind and true. Also, two large horses, one weighing 1,500 and the other weighing 1,300, each of them 7 years old; warranted sound, kind and true. Also, a very nice brown mare, fit for a buggy or expressing, 6 years old, also warranted sound, kind and true. To be seen at 121 West Lake-st. Call to-day.

FOR SALE—A TWO-SEATED ROCKAWAY CARriage and good family horse, perfectly safe for woman or child to drive. Also a small sorrel horse, fast and gentle. GEO. SCOVILLE, 30 Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—12 HARD WORK HORSES, CHEAP. Weight from 1,000 to 1,350 lbs. SMITH & CROUCH, 238 Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW FIRST CLASS SQUAREbox, open buggy, and team wagon, cheap for cash, at 120 Third-av; inquire in rear.

FOR SALE—BY BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 18 Twenty-second-st., cor. State-st., the celebrated Studebaker wagon, all sizes; also a car load, just received, of open and top buggies. We are prepared at all times to buy, sell, or exchange horses, buggies, harness, &c. Carriages to hire on short notice.

JUST RECEIVED—AT PATRICK'S AVENUE stables, 762 and 764 Michigan-av., two car loads of heavy draught horses, averaging 1,200 to 1,500 pounds each.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

OLD BOOKS—THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID for old books and libraries. Call or address CHAPIN'S Cheap Book Store, 862 Wabash-av.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN WITH $1 TO sell our ink eraser; costs, 2c. sells, 25c. Samples 25c. RAY & CO., 280 West Randolph.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO WISHES TO invest $6,000 in an unequaled speculation in property near the city limits. ALBERT H. WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

WANTED—CONTRACTS FOR MASONRY AND bricklaying; fronts laid in Philadelphia style by Philadelphia bricklayers. Address THEOBALD & CO., 156 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $1,000 TO $5,000 to assist in forming a joint stock company. This is one chance in a lifetime. Address STOCK, Branch office, 469 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A STOCK OF MERchandise in some flourishing village in the West, of a party who has established a prosperous trade. Have from $6,000 to $10,000 cash to invest. Address P B W, Sturgis, Michigan.

FINANCIAL.

AYRES & EOFF 521½ WABASH-AV., HAVE money to loan on city real estate for 3 or 5 years.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Loans negotiated. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN CHICAGO AND vicinity, from one to five years, in large and small sums (not less than $1,000), made by BAIRD & BRADLEY, 384 Wabash-av.

LOANS MADE ON COMMERCIAL PAPER AND houses on leased ground; the same bought and sold. M. C. BALDWIN & CO., 690 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit at 9 and 10 per cent. J. H. BISSELL, 54 West Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums from $1,000 to $10,000. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 30 South Clinton-st. and 481 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. MATTOCKS & MASON, 523 Wabash-av.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, pianos, and valuable personal property. No. 7 West Madison-st., Rooms 1 and 2. TUNNICLIFF.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 79 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A 30-FOOT lot on Wabansia-av., near South Park-av., for exchange for a house and lot on the West Side. Lot above mentioned to be used as first payment. H. B. SHUFELDT & CO., 144 Fulton-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LAND IN A thriving village 34 miles from Chicago for city property. Call or address J. M. BALL, 34 South Clinton-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A LOT ON MICHIgan-av., west of the University, for a house and lot near Union Park. Difference paid in cash. Inquire at Room 60 Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—1,240 ACRES OF good prairie land, located in sections 5, 7, 8, 9, 29 and 30, township 34, range 21, Sullivan county, and part of sections 29 and 30, in township 45, range 21, Putnam county, Mo. The neighboring lands well farmed, watered, and timbered. Would trade for good stock of general merchandise, prefer dry goods, or will take city property if well located. For information and particulars, see I. A. BEST, with Tuttle, Thompson & Wetmore, or address R. M. MOORE, Chariton, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport; loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 183 Wabash-av.

WANTED—ANY PERSON HAVING ONE OF Dr. Reilly's health-lift apparatus for sale, will please address, LICENSE, City Clerk's office, giving price and address.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A CANAL BOAT for carrying stone. W. P. HARRIS & CO., 16 Clinton-st. State age, name, capacity, and price.

WANTED—BY JOHN R. PETTIBONE, OLD paper, rags, and metals at 88 West Madison. Branch 31 East Twenty-second-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 TO $20 A WEEK MADE made on $3 to $10 capital with our two best selling articles. MERRILL & CO., 220 West Randolph-st.